VOL. I.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Se Street, opposite the Patent Office. TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted
three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

Tall communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

Torders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the Publisher.

Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this paper, Within the last week we have received two

or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the directions

tion.

We desire to call attention to the notice which asks correspondents, in all cases, when names are sent, to give the county, as well as post office and State. One correspondent writes, "It is of no consequence to give the name of the county." It is of consequence to us as we cannot extent the is of consequence to us, as we cannot enter the names of subscribers till we ascertain the county. Let every name be distinctly written.

The first thing which brought the "Herald" decidedly into public notice was the publication of its "money articles." It is generally supposed that these articles were written by Mr. Bennett.

ticles, which were eminently practical, fearless, and sound, of course attracted universal attention

cellars.
Such is a brief sketch of the history and person

of the "Herald." Certainly, the early education of the editor, and his subsequent career, do not afford a priori evidence of the best possible quali-

Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the County, and the State.

**T Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable.

are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philachase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

The transcribing names, it is probable that errors have occurred. Our friends are requested to notify us in such cases, that they may be immediately corrected.

diately corrected.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance. Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

L. P. NOBLE, Publisher.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14, 1847.

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1847.

NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPAPER EDITORS IN NEW YORK In my last letter, I endeavored to give expression may not be altogether uninteresting to such of your readers as take an interest in these matters.

Observing no particular order in this rambling survey, I will begin with the "New York Herald." The editor and proprietor of this paper is Mr. James G. Bennett. He is a Scotchman, and emigrated to this country from the oat-fields of Dundee, about eight-and-twenty years ago. James was designed by his parents-who were of the humbler class of people-for the service of the Romish church; and, after acquiring the usual quantity of bog-Latin, he was about to be sent to a French Jesuistical seminary, when, for some reason or other, the youth's destination was changed, and the priesthood lost a not very handsome addition to their worthy fraternity. Young Bennett was now employed as tutor in the families of several Scottish "lairds" in the vicinity of his birth-place, where he had the inestimable privilege of supping "kail" in the kitchen, and listening in the parlor to the witticisms of his precocious pupils, who were wont to make merry at the expense of their preceptor's strabismus. In this agreeable field of employment, the young philosopher, it is supposed, first acquired that reverential regard for his superiors which has characterized him through life Mr. Bennett landed in this country a tall, raw-

boned young man, with a small bundle under his boned young man, with a small bundle under his arm, and a pair of tartan pantaloons much too short for him. He proceeded up the North river, and in some of our inland counties resumed the profession of a teacher of youth. In this useful and honorable avocation he spent several years, until, strengthened by the generous diet and regimen of the Orange county farmers, by which he had at first been most agreeably surprised, the soul of the young Scot began to aspire after greatness, and he longed to try his fortune in some of the great cities of our mighty land. Accordingly, leaving, with many sighs, the lordly dishes of pork and beans, and the savory potted pies of his New York patrons, James migrated to New Orleans. Here his ambition took a literary turn, and he sought and obtained employment on one of the sought and obtained employment on one of the daily papers, for which he kept a sharp lookout for the transactions of side. for the transactions of pickpockets, accidents on the wharves, and the rise and fall in the price of

fish and cabbages.

We next hear of the editor of the "Herald" a we next hear of the editor of the "Herald" at Philadelphia, where he was for some time engaged in the publication of a newspaper called, if we recollect right, "The Advocate," which long since ceased to exist. Then he returned to New York, and was employed in a subordinate capacity on various newspapers, several of which—

Sons of a day, just buoyant on the flood,
Then number'd with the puppies in the mud!—
are now altogether forgotten. One of the papers
on which he was engaged was the "Courier,"
where his first editorial essay provoked a very severe rebuke from Mr. James Lawson, then one of
the principal editors who havened to see the erthe principal editors, who happened to see the ar-ticle in proof, and was so profoundly affected by its grammatical eccentricities, that he interdicted is grammatical eccentricities, that he interdicted its appearance next morning, in order that he might study it at his leisure. This delicate attention was never forgotten by Mr. Bennett, who, of course, has never since omitted an opportunity of displaying his gratitude to Mr. Lawson. Major Noah—of whom I shall speak by-and-by—also gave employment to Mr. Bennett about this time on the "Evening Star." Thus for several years he managed to eke out the means of a by no means luxurious existence, and never, so far as I can as-

suggest study it at his losiner. This delicate attention was nare refragretion by Mr. Beamett, who, H. Beamett, who, H. Beamett, who, I shall speak by and-by—also gave employment to Mr. Beament and hybrid states of political parties. It is grave to the the state of the selfal words when the state of the selfal words were stated on the size of the selfal words when the state of the selfal words were stated on the size of the selfal words when the selfal words were stated on the size of the selfal words were stated on the selfal words were stated on the selfal words were stated on the size of the selfal words were stated on the selfal words were stated

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1847.

men about town, dry-goods clerks, mantua-makers, and the lower sort of grog-shops. For two or three years, Bennett struggled along, laboring indefatigably. He was proprietor, editor, reporter, book-keeper, mail-clerk, and everything but printer and pressman. He lived in the most frugal style in a garret in Nassau street. Bill Attree, an eccentric Englishman, very much addicted to beer, who was for several years the sub-editor of the "Herald." gives an amusing account of Mr. beer, who was for several years the sub-editor of the "Herald," gives an amusing account of Mr. Bennett's domestic economy about this period. "When I dined with him," says Attree, "he had a whole chicken and four potatoes, instead of the usual allowance of two. Of course, I always fed at Sweeny's before I went up to his garret. So I could study, without any gastric disturbance, the delicate dissection of his half of the chicken. It took him a full half hour to get through with it.

a whole chicken and four potatoes, instead of the usual allowance of two. Of course, I always fed at Sweeny's before I went up to his garret. So I could study, without any gastric disturbance, the delicate dissection of his half of the chicken. It took him a full half hour to get through with it! It was a splendid example of the force of imagination, quite equal to the Irishman's 'potato and point?' I have no doubt he fancied he had a dinner quite equal to that of his Grace the Duke of Argyle! Then he would take down a half-empty bottle of port from the upper shelf of the cupboard, and, inviting me to wine with him, he would fill the glasses with an awful formality, as if he were counting every drop of the precious liquid, like a druggist when compounding some powerful potion! That done, the bottle was very carefully corked and returned to the cup-board. I used to dread these seasons of prandial enjoyment, for they were always the certain precursors of terrible hard work in the office till midnight?"

The first thing which brought the "Herald" decidedly into public notice was the publication of its "money articles." It is generally supposed that these articles were written by Mr. Bennett.

This expressition of the Odd Fellows of the cuty and neighborhood, in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of the State and the laying of the corner-stone of a magnificent hall, which the Order intend erecting on a favorable location in the heart of the city, took place on Saturday. About six thousand of the brethren ook part in it, and, as the day was fine, the whole thing passed off very comfortably. A procession of many men, all united in one common work of benevolence, is a solemn and touching spectacle. It was be weekless if you please, but such a scene always affects me profoundly. But I must confess the display of "regalia," as it is styled, had in my eyes something rather paltry and mean. When we become men, we should put away childish things. The association is, I have every reason to believe, do

themselves the "Industrial Congress," are holding meetings daily at Croton Hall, in the Bowery. The chief subject of debate at present is, the expethat these articles were written by Mr. Bennett. This supposition is altogether erroneous. They did not even originate with him. They were suggested to him by Mr. James Auchincloss, then an extensive importer of Scottish dry goods; now, I believe, a custom-house officer. He pointed out the importance of giving a daily report of the transactions in Wall street, with independent strictures on the barking extens and the mablic diency of seeking an act of incorporation for "Pro-tective Unions." According to some, this would be a grand panacea for all earthly evils. But every one has his own scheme, and there are at least a dozen projects for converting the world into a

strictures on the banking system and the public financial affairs. Bennett eagerly caught at the idea, and Mr. Auchincloss gratuitously furnished him with these articles for a lengthened period. An esteemed friend has furnished me with An esteemed friend has furnished me with a text, on which I cannot dilate in this letter. It is the report of a delightful incident which occurred at the late meeting of the New School Presbyterian Assembly. It is indeed delicious—rich. I shall make it the subject of a separate letter.

Mr. Henry Bibb, after addressing several crowded meetings here, has proceeded to Boston.

John Smith the Younger. The bank question was then the great agitating subject in the country, and Mr. Auchincloss's ar-

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland State Temperance Convention—An Outline of its Proceedings-the Course of some of its Clerical Members-Reflections on the Present Position of the Clergy as a body-Death and Funeral of ex-Mayor Law-The Ship Fever, &c. BALTIMORE, June 8, 1847.

and sound, of course attracted universal attention. This new feature brought the "Herald" conspicuously before the public eye, and much curiosity was awakened with regard to the authorship of the money articles, which were attributed to various very eminent Wall street financiers. Since Mr. Auchincloss ceased to write, this department of the "Herald" has been rather commonplace. The commercial department of the "Herald" was also about this time very much improved. Great diligence was exercised in procuring early marine intelligence, a swift-sailing pilot boat being engaged for that purpose, and a full synopsis of the foreign news being promptly published on every fresh aarival from Europe. One or two able stenographers were about this time engaged by Mr. Bennett, and their reports of public meetings, Congressional proceedings, and so on, gave an astonishing impulse to the paper. This was a new thing altogether in this country, and some of the feats performed in the way of reporting were really surprising. Thus the elaborate lectures of Jared Sparks, on the American Revolution, were reported with literal exactness, and a number of rare and valuable documents which Mr. Scales To the Editor of the National Era: You will perceive that I am once more at home My Northern visit was not quite out, but I felt it the meetings of our State Temperance Convention, which assembled in this city on the 4th ultimo. Knowing the interest you, in common with most movement, I proceed to report an outline of the reported with literal exactness, and a number of rare and valuable documents which Mr. Sparks had obtained in Paris, under a pledge not to pub-lish them, were noted down and given to the pubproceedings of this body-in fact, to devote this

letter mainly thereto. to some of the opinions and views which are entertained by thoughtful men, of independent minds,
who wish well to their race, with regard to the
religious newspaper press of this city, and the
"New York Observer," the organ of one great division of the church, in particular. I now propose, my dear friend, to scribble a few paragraphs
phout the daily nappers and their editors which

In this manner, by the industry and celerity
displayed in the collection and publication of all
sorts of interesting intelligence, and not at all in
unumber of the old-fashioned temperance associatorial department, the "Herald" obtained the
large and profitable circulation which it has enjoyed for the last six or seven years. The daily
regular and strangling. The Sons of Temperis them, were noted down and given to the public on the succeeding morning, to the great astonishment of the learned and able historian.

In this manner, by the industry and celerity
displayed in the collection and publication of all
sorts of interesting intelligence, and not at all in
unmber of the old-fashioned temperance associatorial department, the "Herald" obtained the
large and profitable circulation which it has enjoyed for the last six or seven years. The daily
regular and strangling. The Sons of Temper-The attendance was not near so large as at the large and profitable circulation which it has enjoyed for the last six or seven years. The daily circulation is at present eleven thousand copies—that of the weekly paper, fourteen thousand copies. The cost of composition, paper, and press work, is about eight hundred dollars weekly. It is erroneously supposed by many that Mr. Bennett pays his employees liberally. But the salaries paid are small, though, after all, judging of their caliber from what appears in the paper, the assistants and reporters at present employed on the "Herald" receive a very handsome remuneration. Mr. Bennett is at present in Paris, making some most astonishing discoveries with regard to the structure and prospects of European society, by which ance, from whose co-operation much was anticipated, made a forlorn show on the occasion Most of the "Divisions" were not represented at all, and none of them fully. I confess I myself anticipated better things than this! It was within the power of the brethren to have given us a full house throughout our sessions, from the fact of most of the "Divisions" and "Temples" being located in this city. But the will was wanting, from some cause or other, and hence the delegates ture and prospects of European society, by which it is considered he will cast Guizot entirely into the shade. In his absence, the editorial chair is were found wanting. Such a course is unworthy of this efficient institution, indicating, as it does the shade. In his absence, the editorial chair is filled by an Eastern gentleman named Hobson, or Hudson, who is very much afflicted with a redundancy of bile and an obstinate constipation of intellect. He regards slavery as a singularly sacred and beautiful institution, and lives in the hope that the war may furnish materials for "extras" for at least ten years to come. This amiable and highly original genius is rewarded by twenty dollars per week; and his brother, who records the price of stocks and looks out for all counterfeits, receives two dollars per diem. The suba disposition, on the part of the membership, to satisfy themselves with their attendance once a week at the regular meetings of their several Divisions, instead of also taking a part in the out door movements of the Temperance Host. This should not be so! Every Son of Temperance should come to regard all the old-fashioned meetings, and all such conventions as the one now unfeits, receives two dollars per diem. The sub-editor is an Irishman, brought up in the bosom of Rome, and, failing to become a great landed proder notice, as feeders to their associations, and coeditor is an Irishman, brought up in the bosom of Rome, and, failing to become a great landed proprietor in Michigan swamps, now gives full vent to his ancient antipathies against the "Sassenach stranger" by a daily assassination of her Majesty's English in the columns of the accurate and elegant "Herald." Then there is the Rev. Mr. Hancock, formerly chaplain to a British regiment in Canada, but who now condescends to "do up" the "religious intelligence," and chronicle the "distinguished arrivals" at all the hotels. These gentlemen each receive twelve dollars a week. There are some half dozen besides who are paid a dollar a day, but easily double that sum by the receipt of gratuities for puffing the theatres, not to speak of free guzzling on board of new steamboats, and frequent "treats" at the grog-shops and cellars. operate accordingly. Until they make up their minds, more of them, to pursue this more liberal and energetic course, they cannot expect to prosper to the extent they desire. But to our report. A good deal of business was transacted, by dint

of the tact and energy of the presiding officer. Rev. G. C. M. Roberts, M. D., and their marked industry and promptitude of the secretaries. I will proceed to indicate the nature of the resolves made by the convention: The first was one which I have hitherto favored, but shall assent to no longer, for a reason which will appear presently, viz: to receive all clergymen of this State and your District into the convention on an equal footing with delegated members, instead of at least requiring them to be delegated by their several pastoral charges, as might be so readily done. The second resolution was agreed upon, with great unanimity, thus showing progress since the meeting of the previous convention. It declared the determination of all Temperance men therein represented, to seek an open avowal of sentiments, as to submitting the question of "License or no License" to the people, from future candidates in our State, without respect to parties. The third resolution, proposed by the Business Committee, looked to the formation of separate tickets by Temperance men, in case of a refusal on the part of the candidates of both parties (for there are but two parties in our State now—Nativeism being utterly defunct) to answer the queries put to them; a step, you petecive, calling for far less of self-denial and moral courage than remaining in existing parties, and quietly protesting against their trucklings to the Rum Power, by omitting to vote at all, or by singling out and "plumping" such candidates, without respect to party, as may be known to you as friends of License Reform, and who you believe will be faithful in the Legislature, after getting there by the aid of your vote, though not allowed, by the caucuses from which they received their nomination, to make a public pledge. The latter course, I say, is the more self-denying of the two, and therefore not so acceptable to such as would fain make the Temperance cause a hobby, whereupon themselves or their friends might ride into power—a danger which, I confess, has helped to keep me from assenting to a separate organization heretotore, and one which would prevent me from ever agreeing to such a step, except as the last resort. A substitute for the separat made by the convention: The first was one which I have hitherto favored, but shall assent to no afford a priori evidence of the best possible qualifications for conducting such a newspaper as a right-thinking man could approve; whilst his assistants are too insignificant to be taken into the calculation at all. You have doubtless heard many complaints about its reckless infidelity and blasphemous ribadry. In my opinion, the charges against it on the score of immorality have been greatly exaggerated. For years, it has avoided anything like abuse of things sacred. It has for a long time been as free as any other newspaper of the day from open profanity. The great and glaring fault in the "Herald" consists in its utter want of sound principle and its entire neglect of responsibility as a moral agent. Of shrewdness and cunning, and that knowledge of the world and human nature which make up the character of what is called a good business man, Mr. Bennett has a large share, and he has not allowed those talents to be wrapped up in a napkin. He has what is called a good business man, Mr. Bennett has a large share, and he has not allowed those talents to be wrapped up in a napkin. He has pandered successfully to the prejudices, follies, vices, selfishnesses, and ignorance of mankind. His paper has been a faithful reflex of the least excellent aspect of human society. It is true he has perseveringly assailed the follies and affectations of the selfish worshippers of Mammon, and the corruptions and hypocrisies of political parties. But in all this it has been perfectly apparent that the right motives, the right aims, the right impulses and desires, have been all absent. Mr. Bennett is merely a crafty, worldly man, doing a good newspaper business. He wants the true heart, the sound head, the earnest nature, the loving soul, the cultivated intellect, the large and comprehensive mind, which belong to the philanthropist and reformer; and hence his paper, which might have been a most powerful instrumentality in the cause of truth, liberty, and mankind, has been a mere chronicle of news, mixed up with the idle gossip of the hour, not even seasoned with the wit or humor which sometimes gives it a pleasant flavor and prolongs its ephemeral existence!

ence with the "wire-pullers," to wield the same for the promotion of our noble cause, as they may readily do by urging the nomination of such can-didates as are, in the language of the resolution, "true exponents and supporters of Temperance principles." This has long been a favorite view with me, and I urged it therefore in several previous conventions, as also in the present. I need not therefore tell you that I felt gratified by its passage, after it had been rejected, as aforesaid.

The truth is, there would now be no need of

even threatening to form Temperance Tickets, had the Temperance Reformers done their duty, had the Temperance Reformers done their duty, in this respect, heretofore. It was because they lacked the self-denial and moral courage to open their mouths in behalf of the Temperance interest, if really sincere friends of Temperance; or because they were only half-way Temperance men, who had no heart in the glorious work of Reform! Let us, therefore, begin at the root of the distribute and the results are the self-way to the distribute and the self-way and the root of the distribute and the root of t the difficulty, and do our duty in the existing parties. This having failed, after a fair and full trial, then will the need of Temperance Tickets be apparent to all, and then will the ballot-box show the real strength of the Temperance Host. These are my views of the matter. I have no conscientious scruples against Temperance Tickets, as such; I only oppose them as uncalled for and inexpedient in Maryland, according to my observation, at present, and so I desire my friends to understand me. I believe that the performance of our duty in existing parties, before nomination, and by due scrutiny as to the opinions of the candidates after nomination, and a course of manly protestation as to un-worthy tickets, will yet secure the triumph of our principles in rum-cursed Maryland.

After passing a resolution, expressing the regret that the failure of our Legislators to do their duty has driven the Temperance men to their present position, and their determination to maintain it firmly, and making it the duty of the Business Committee to issue an address declaring the ness Committee to issue an address declaring the sense of the convention to the community at large, and another returning thanks to Dr. J. C. Orrick, of the State Legislature, and Joshua Creamer, of the city Council, and others for their faithfulness to duty, as Temperance men, in advocating our favorite measures, and to the editors of friendly newspapers for their countenance, the convention proceeded to the financial view of the matter, tion proceeded to the financial view of the matter, and embodied in their resolves statistical facts sufficient to convince every reasonable mind of the crushing weight of the taxation generated in this State by the Rum Traffic. It was determined to be my duty to return, in order to be present at | that, since nine-tenths of the expenses incurred for our criminal courts, prisons, and poor-houses, are traceable to the influence of intoxicating drinks, to that proportion should those who are licensed be taxed to meet said expenses, instead of your readers, feel in the great temperance of having the burden of taxation for such purposes fall upon those who have no hand in the production of such evils! Several resolutions as to the moral responsibilities of those engaged in the traffic were introduced and passed, after much The attendance was not near so large as at the convention had last year in this city, owing in part, no doubt, to the engagements of our agricultraffic; the other at such "Christians" as rent their of the friends of the resolution moved to post-pone the subject indefinitely, which motion pre-vailed! The way in which this reverse action was secured was painfully disgusting, as well as high-handed. The remnant of the laity left were regularly bullied into it by another clergyman, who pronounced the resolution "infamous, and an insult to the church," and asked that his name insult to the church," and asked that his name might be struck from the roll of the convention, because, as he confessed, (humiliating confession!) he was not prepared to meet the responsibility of such a resolution, before the people of his charge (!!) And yet neither he, nor those who acted with him in the recreant step referred to, denied the truth of the allegation! Yes, thought I—nay, I said so—you are ready, gentlemen, to speak of these things here, and that in the strongspeak of these things here, and that in the strongest language of denunciation; but you are not willing to put your thoughts upon record! And who doubts that it was fear of being called to account by the guilty ones of their flocks, that caused these clergymen to shrink from the truth? No one can doubt it. The guilty ones are "moneyed men;" and if they are offended, there will be but little salary during the coming year! Here lies the secret of that dead conservatism exhibited by most of the clergy of our land—a worse than conservatism it sometimes becomes, to the

than conservation it sometimes becomes, to the thwarting of all the benignant movements of Re-form, with which it chances to have anything to One ground of objection to the resolution under One ground of objection to the resolution under notice was, that by denouncing attention to these wealthy Christian abettors of rumsellers, the convention would be interfering with the internal concerns of the churches. Nothing could be more untrue. The resolution pointed to no sin but the single one of aiding intemperance, and that surely was fully within the sphere of a convention called to promote the removal of this great evil. Besides, it only called upon the church authorities to do their duty. But only think of such an objection their duty. But only think of such an objection coming from those who previously saw no inter-ference with the internal regulations of the Sons ference with the internal regulations of the Sons of Temperance, in attempting to get passed through the convention a resolution condemning funeral processions on the first day of the week, not on the ground of there being anything promotive of intemperance therein, but because of the religious objections of that day, viewed by them as the "Christian Sabbath;" thus springing, virtually, the whole "Sabbath question" in a Temperance Convention! Wonderful consistency this!

But this was only part and parcel of a movement among the clergy against the order of the the Sons of Temperance, ostensibly on the ground of its "secrecy," whereas the real grievance is, that all such associations tend to break the power of the clerical institutions upon the minds of the people, and that spirit of sectarianism, which is the chief stay of ecclesiastical power.

The Order of Sons of Temperance brings to-

The Order of Sons of Temperance brings to-gether men of all denominations, and teaches them, through co-operation in deeds of practical religion, that they are all "men and brethren," bound by the common ties of humanity, and actuated by common impulses and aspirations; and, as each looks the other in the face, and compares sentiments with him, he comes to learn that his brother's difference of belief on abstract questions or theology has not, after all his preacher has told him, robbed him of his manhood. Thus he soon comes to perceive that creeds are not so important as actions; and that he who has been laboring to

be conducted in such a manner as to carry its influence throughout the whole commuity. It should be made generally interesting.

But, my dear friend, on this head you are much better informed than I am, and you are evincing every week your appreciation of these views. So I forbear, and, having already nearly filled up my space, I must defer till my next a sketch of the "Tribune" establishment, the "Courier and Enquirer," the "Journal of Commerce," and perhaps and that almost in identical words. I allude to the one which urges upon those friends of Temperance who are in the habit of co-operating in the primary meetings and nominating conventions of the Odd Fellows of this city and neighborhood, in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of the State and the laying of the corner-stone of a magnificent to the laying of the corner-stone of a magnificent to induce a more general attendance; that is, not in disorderly taverns and filthy groggeries!

Another recommends that the polls be held at more suitable places than those where they are generally holden, thus avoiding the influence of intoxicating drinks, as far as possible.

The next resolution adopted also shows progress, containing, as it does, a recommendation which the previous convention refused to adopt, and that almost in identical words. I allude to the one which urges upon those friends of Temperance who are in the habit of co-operating in the primary meetings and nominating conventions of the political parties, and therefore have influence of intoxicating drinks, as far as possible.

The procession of the Odd Fellows of this city and neighborhood, in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of the State and the laying of the corner-stone of a magnificent the laying of the corner-stone of a magnificent to laying the product of the state of the laying of the corner-stone of a magnificent to induce a more general attendance; that is, not in disorderly taverns and filthy groggeries!

Another recommends that the polls be he

the Irish emigrants, forced to our shores by the famine which is desolating their own ill-fated land, thus falling a victim to that spirit of benevolence which ever characterized his course.

There has been a good deal of excitement in this city, with reference to this fever, and this melancholy event has contributed to increase it not a little. Rumor is busy with her thousand tongues, and has already sent forth the report that Mrs. Law lies ill of the same disease, as also several other inmates of the house in which the deceased and family have been boarding of late. several other inmates of the house in which the deceased and family have been boarding of late. Then the same busybody has even gone further, and represented our present Mayor, whose nephew Major Law was, as sick with the same fever, contracted in visiting him during his sickness. These rumors, if unfounded, serve the better to show the alarmed state of the public mind, which has accorded to certify decreases. which has seemed to settle down upon the view, that the fever under notice is contagious, or rather, it has become unsettled to a degree amounting almost to a panic. One or two of the Sisters of Charity, and several of the nurses and resident medical attendants at the Baltimore Infirmary,

EARTH-SHARING.

BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE. Listen, workers! listen!
Ye who all your lives are toiling,
In the field and workshop moiling—
Lo! your serpent wrongs are coiling
Closer round you. Listen! Ponder, workers! ponder! While ye poise your iron sledges, While ye fix your rending wedges, Lo! your strength and skill are pl Of your manhood. Ponder!

Listen, workers! listen! Sledges may crush else than matte Wedges may your curses scatter— Toilers once again may batter Moral Bastiles. Listen! Ponder, workers! ponder!
God gave equal earth to mortals,
Ere they left fair Eden's portals—
Where's the ancient law that foretells
Mortal slavery? Ponder!

Answer, workers! answer! Have the woes which you are sharing, Have the chains your limbs are wearing Palsied all the hope and daring Of your spirits? Answer! Listen, workers! listen!
Earth is yours—the broad, wide guerdon
Given to man with life's first burden—
God hath set his seal and word on
Man's true title. Listen!

Ponder, workers! ponder! Hold this truth within your keeping, Till the harvest you are reaping— God is landlord, and unsleeping Watches o'er you. Ponder!

For the National Era BY WILLIAM JACKSON.

No. 1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS. The human family was formed to live together as a band of brothers; mutually dependent for the means of life and happiness upon the physical and intellectual labors of each other; each pursuing his own happiness as the leading object, but with a sacred regard to the rights and interests of every other, and all beautifully co-operating to promote the welfare of all. To this end, all the laws of the welfare of all. To this end, all the laws of man's nature, and all the arrangements of the external world, are formed in harmony with the moral requisition here stated. Hence, if the human family would live in conformity with the laws of their being—to all the laws, moral, physical, social, and economical—they might enjoy as perfect happiness as is possible to beings consti-tuted as they are. And we have also the fullest tuted as they are. And we have also the fullest assurance that every departure from an observance of those laws will be followed by its appropriate punishment, and will tend more or less to spread we and misery over the land; not alone to the evil-doer, but in some degree also to all who may come within the sphere of his influence; even descending from the fathers to the children, to the third and fourth generation. Thus is there a constant effort to lead us into the paths of just order; and thus are we most emphatically admona constant effort to lead us into the paths of just order; and thus are we most emphatically admonished that we are brethren; and that, to secure our own happiness, it is necessary that we should promote the welfare of others to the extent of our ability.

Slavery furnishes an illustration of the forestimation of the fores

Slavery furnishes an illustration of the foregoing principles; and it may be profitable to examine its operation upon the condition of the people, that we may see the judgments of God for this transgression of his law. To make a man a slave, and treat him as a piece of property, with all its appendages, is such a palpable and monstrous violation of right and justice, that few are found hardy enough to attempt its justification, on any other principle than that of the tyrant's plea—necessity. We may therefore infer, from the general laws of man's being, that it must be an injury to those who do the wrong as well as to them who are the immediate sufferers. Who, then, are the wrong-doers in the case? Undoubtedly not the owners of slaves exclusively; for they could not owners of slaves exclusively; for they could not hold them without the aid of the strong arm of the body politic, organized for action, and direct-ed to their support, in the form of law. The crime ed to their support, in the form of law. The crime which this gross violation of right involves is therefore a general one, participated in by at least a majority of the people where it is found to exist. It is a national sin, in which it will probably be found that nearly all the people have participated, either by actively supporting its existence, or by neglecting the important duty of maintaining a faithful testimony for the right, in the face of the prejudices, delusions, frowns, and persecutions of their brethren. We might therefore conclude, "a priori," that this general sin would bring upon us a general punishment. We are not, however, left to mere inference in the case, for the fact is so palpably evident to every one who has an eye to see such things, that it will hardly admit of controversy. Slavery does bring heavy curses in its train, under which all are made to suffer, more or less; and these may properly be considered as judgless; and these may properly be considered as judgments from God for iniquity.

ments from God for iniquity.

INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY UPON THE MORAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Slavery, being a palpable violation of the principles of justice, must familiarize the people to a disregard of the monitions of conscience, and, where it is perpetually witnessed, without unremitting efforts to remove the evil, it will necessarily weaken the influence of that sentiment upon the character. Being also sanctioned by law, (which, to the common mind, is of high authority as a standard of right,) the people will be led still more to stifle or disregard the still small voice within them, whose natural expression is ever in condemnation of the unrighteous system. This habit of slighting the monitions of the inward teacher will naturally extend to other things beside slavery, and tend powerfully to lower the general standard of morals. Besides, the masters being from early life accustomed to the exercise of arbitrary power, cannot fail to be more or less stamped with odious peculiarities from that cause also. Nor is it the masters only that are thus affected; for the system of slavery places the oppressed race nearly at the mercy of every individual, old and young, who can take rank with the rulers of the land; and, consequently, acts of oppression and tyranny are common in the intercourse of the two great classes into which the society is divided. Even the slaves are not exempt from the deteriorating influence of this general familiarity with injustice, though they are doubtless less affected than those who are in the actual practice thereof. The slaves, however, are exposed to other causes of degradation, and the observation is as old as Homer, that—

"Jove fixed it certain, that whatever day Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away." INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY UPON THE MORAL CONDI "Jove fixed it certain, that whatever day Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away."

Hence, if slavery does not degrade a man, it must be because he is already sunk as low in the moral scale as his nature and other circumstances will admit. Even then it will exert a deleterious influence; for it will operate to prevent the proper exercise and consequent development of the moral faculties, and thus be an insuperable bar to his improvement. Hence slavery weakens the moral sentiments in all classes of the community where it exists, (with rare individual exceptions,) so that the whole society is sunk in the moral scale considerably below the place they would occupy, if the system did not exist, and other circumstances were unchanged. Now, it is a well-ascertained were unchanged. Now, it is a well-ascertained fact, that the weakening of any faculty, from want of exercise, is accompanied by an imperfect development of the organ or organs upon which it depends; and that such imperfection of the organs is, in some degree, generally transmitted from parents to children, can scarcely admit of doubt. It is therefore certain that the system of slavery, where it prevails so as to exert a controlling inwhere it prevails so as to exert a controlling in fluence on the state of society, will cause the country to be peopled with a race of human beings who are deficient in the development of the organs upon which the moral feelings depend; their perceptions of moral obligation will therefore be weak, and the general tone of morals cannot be other-

INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY UPON THE INDUSTRIAL HABITS

wise than very low among them.

INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY UPON THE INDUSTRIAL HABITS
AND BUSINESS CAPACITIES OF THE PEOPLE.
Where labor is for the most part performed by
slaves, there is a feeling of degradation associated
with it in the common mind. It is felt to be degrading, by associating its votaries with the despised caste; and this, co-operating with the natural love of ease, will necessarily produce a general disposition to avoid it, almost at all hazards.
Hence the masters and those who rank themselves of Charity, and several of the nurses and resident medical attendants at the Baltimore Infirmary, are said to be now laboring under the disease, caught from the crowded wards of the institution, which have become receptacles for the sick emigrants.

With such a war as the Mexican abroad, and such a pestilence as this at home, the cups of our iniquity and retribution promise to become simultaneously if not equally full.

J. E. S.

For the National Era.

EARTH-SHARING. Hence the masters, and those who rank themselve vigor and energy than he who is inspired by a consciousness of freedom and the expectation of reward. Hence, an enervating lethargy is spread over all his movements, and his habitual exertions are much less effective than those of the free laborer. He also works with less skill; for, having but little inducement to increase the produce of his labor, he is naturally careless, and neglects to improve himself by increasing his dexterity in the performance of manual operations. Thus all classes of a slaveholding community are disqualified by habit and inclination from conducting any kind of business in an advantageous manner; and

fied by habit and inclination from conducting any kind of business in an advantageous manner; and a large proportion of the people contract habits of idleness, preferring to live almost any way rather than by honest industry.

The habits of slaveholders are also unfavorable to economy. They do not feel that capital is produced by painful and persevering industry; and they seem incapable of appreciating the importance of attending carefully to small matters; and ance of attending carefully to small matters; and ance of attending carefully to small matters; and hence, when in prosperous circumstances, they are prodigal in their expenses, and exhibit the appearance of liberality and freedom from the grovelling vice of avarice. This prodigality is particularly exemplified in the great number of servants which they keep about them, as waiters for themselves and families—hands which, though. they may be busily employed, produce nothing for future use or consumption. These habits nat-urally spread throughout the community, and are indulged in by others as far as their circumstances will permit. The slaves, too, feeling that it is not their business to provide for the future, con-tract careless and wasteful habits in everything which depends upon them; and thus, all classes to saving what they may make. They live, as we say, from hand to mouth; full and plenty while their lands yield them abundance, but poor and miserable when their resources fail. That is the general and prevailing habit of a slaveholding com-munity, when contrasted with one where free la-bor only is employed—that of greater prodigality and carelessness, though there are undoubtedly individual exceptions to the rule on both sides.

For the National Era SPIRIT LOVING.

"I deemed that the pictured face before me was the deline tion of some creature of the earth, and for that unknow, and imaginary being I felt all the idolatry of passion." George D. Prentice.

Every soul possesses an ideal picture which it loves. It was painted gradually, as the peculiar disposition of the soul grew stronger, and as the indigenous passions developed themselves. Tint after tint was added, feature unto feature, until

after tint was added, feature unto feature, until the fairy form burst upon the mind, became its inalienable vision, and was devoutly loved.

The character of this ideal depends upon the character of the mind and heart by which it is held. If the mind has made little or no progress in mental refinement and beauty, it will be an image in which spiritual loveliness will be but slightly considered. Thus the rustic peasant would never love the splendid intellectual spirit. slightly considered. Thus the rustic peasant would never love the splendid intellectual spirit, whose beauties would be unseen, unappreciated. On the other hand, if the heart has been placed in a state in which its sentimental soil has not been cultivated, the image may be united with either corporeal or mental qualities, but it will not possess extensive sentimental brightness. So, a heart which would love on forever, and die for its object, surrounded by glory and Heaven, could never be loved by many, whose hearts would not be open fully to the glowing qualities of such a soul.

When both mind and heart have been cultivated, and are highly refined, then is the ideality

vated, and are highly refined, then is the ideality beautiful indeed, and seeks an angel as its object. All conceptions of beauty which have floated around and through the soul, from its infancy, come to aid in the formation of the ideal. All glowing mental images bring their beauties. All delightful ideas of the mind's formations, workings, and refinement, present themselves. Views of the heart's shining temple appear in niveous loveliness, with thoughts of the incense that burns upon its altar. Sentimentality comes, with her long train of heavenly nymphs. All beautiful things in the mind and heart aid in the conception. How glorious is that ideal being! How surpassing that compound of spiritual brightness!

The ancients devoutly believed the existence of goddesses. I have often thought how ardent must have been their conceptions of those imaginary beings. With what admiration must they have dwelt upon those idealities of their minds. What beauty were they not clothed in! All the glories of the mind and of the heart were enshrined in them. All beauties of form, features, and movements, were thrown around them. Every quality that could make heavenly any being was placed in them. Mind, heart, and form, were entirely glorious and transcendent. And I have thought of their devotion in entering the temples dedicated to their several idealities, and worshipping the conceptions of their minds. How superbly was the image pictured in their bosoms, and how inalienable was the vision.

Like ancient goddesses are the picturings of the intellect. Beautiful beings, which exist in the spirit, are cherished and loved by the spirit—go with the spirit through the light and shade of Time, and, with the spirit, go hand-in-hand into the vast eternal Forever.

When the soul has conceived and possesses its glowing mental images bring their beauties. All delightful ideas of the mind's formations, work-

Time, and, with the spirit, go hand-in-hand into the vast eternal Forever.

When the soul has conceived and possesses its bright ideality, it glances around among the spirits and material forms of earth, in search of some one of them which may be the reality of the vision, and upon which it may cast all the love and adoration that the ideal has begotten.

What if it finds it not? What if it thinks it has found it and at last is disappointed? What

What if it finds it not? What if it thinks it has found it, and at last is disappointed? What if it roams the world through, and comes to the grave without having discovered it—without having seen that face, that mind, that heart, which the tenderest of passions holds—which is the eternal and indestructible vision of the soul? Is there no being among the vast existences of the universe which will exhibit that dear image? Will no blest reality take the place of that ideality? And if not in Time, will not the spirit, sanctified and purified, find among the mighty assemblage of beings in unlimitable eternity, one who will be indeed the picture which earth could not satisfy, and which earth could not destroy? Will there not be a congenial one who also travelled earth and which earth could not descrively. With there not be a congenial one who also travelled earth through in search of its vision, but who was sadly disappointed? How glorious will be that Eternity which will bring such spirits together, and effort such consummations!

effect such consummations!
When I was a child, an ideal being was conceiv-

NO. 24.

edly, I see a living reality.

It is drawn in sweet beauty. Purity is its fair-

ness. It has the most loving, the most devoted, the most faithful of hearts. It has a mind like an angel's—full of beautiful thoughts and fancies, and enrobed in delicateness. It is glowing with

and enrobed in delicateness. It is glowing with love. It is like a dream of Heaven.

Have I found a material form in which to centre that ideal? I have thought so. When quite a child, a dear form crossed my path; I can recollect it in the dimness of early age. It was but for a short moment that I saw it, and its features could not be permanently impressed; yet was it often sweetly thought of. So long a lapse of time need of the country of the sweetly thought of. passed ere I again saw it, that I had near forgotten it. It came again—the same form. It was, I thought, the ideal that I held and loved. But again it swept away, and I could only dream of it. Still another time it came across me. I BELIEVED it was the ideal, and I loved it. Was I wrong in so believing—in so adoring this material form in which I thought it was embodied? Time, in its

which I thought it was embodied? Time, in its many changes, alone can tell.

Again is it away; long has it been away. I have all faith that I have found the personification of my ideality. I love that incarnation as tenderly and unceasingly as I ever did the ideal. Morning, noon, and night, dwells upon it. Dreams speak of it; twilight lingers around it. Everywhere it is with me—in my prayers—in my aspirations. If, in the turmoil of life, it is momentarily forgotten, it is afterwards turned to with increased devotion. It seems a glory around me, and sheds a halo upon life.

Time shall not, in all its lapses, sweep a touch of the limning of the eternal ideal from its indestructible canvass. Whether the personification I have thought held it is really the true one or not, or whether I shall ever find it in another upon earth, the disappointment and sorrow can never

earth, the disappointment and sorrow can never efface the original image, or make its glorious presence depart. Born in the soul, it is immortal; imbued with the spirit of love, it is eternal. And if, after walking through the earth for a short life, that ideality is not found incarnate, when the mantle of the Future shall be gathered around me upon another land, I shall gaze anxiously among the immortals for the spirit which has been so strangely my dream in life, and which nothing, nothing, can drive from the altar of Love. Baltimore, June, 1847.

For the National Era. TEWS OF A WESTERN MAN IN KENTUCKY.

MR. EDITOR: I have been, at times, much interested by comments on slavery, made upon actual observation; and have wondered, considering the great number of Northern men who are continually travelling through the South, and engaged in business there, that an institution so peculiar" was not more minutely described, in ll its features and bearings, by correspondents

of papers which speak for the slave.

It is not my purpose to give any extended details, but simply to state my first impressions on passing from the land of freedom to that of slavery, and the suggestions that arose in my mind

But I will first state my previous opinions on the subject, that the public may know through what medium I saw. I was a practic I Anti-S.avery man, condemning slavery in toto, but much held that every one who saw the evil and injustice of slavery was bound to act, in a spirit of kindness and forbearance, and use all his moral and political influence to rid our country of a system so repugnant to the principles of republi-

Canism.

Holding these opinions, but often warned that I should change them, I started for Kentucky, where slavery is said to be seen in its mildest

On the Ohio river I was struck with the superior degree of improvement which was all along noticeable on the Ohio side. At one of the Kentucky landings I saw, for the first time in my life, a slave work. The impression will go with me till death. Such a degree of ingenuity to appear o be at work, and yet be as long as possible doing the labor, I never before witnessed, but have seen the same many times since; and I can tell a

slave at work, unless he have a task, farther by his motions than by his color. Having entered the State, what do I see? A country of surpassing beauty and fertility; mag-nificent farm-houses, yet situated far from each nificent farm-houses, yet situated far from each other; villages at remote distances, and those giving no evidence of improvement. There are no flourishing manufacturing towns, like those of New England, or little agricultural and mechanical villages, which have sprung up as if by magic, as in the Northwest. Land, I am informed, is no higher than it was ten or twelve years ago, and the population is scarcely increasing at all. Everythe population is scarcely increasing at all. Everything bears the marks of the withering curse

which slavery indicts upon the country.

When you, who are accustomed to perform your own labor, or to have it done by hired persons whom you can trust, think of the slaveholder, whose business is not such as to require the emwhose business is not such as to require the employment of an overseer, think not of him as living free from care, but as being obliged to superintend everything in detail, and to submit to all sorts of delays and vexations, on account of depending upon those who have nothing to stimulate them to action, and very little intelligence to direct them.

direct them.

When you think of the slave of this portion of the country, think not of him as undergoing physical suffering, or being overworked; for most of those that I have seen look "fat and sleek," are decently clad, and on the Sabbath dress as well as the laboring classes of the Northern States.

But is there no occasion for pity for the slave?

Yes. You often commiserate the condition of the deaf, the blind, or the partial idiot, though he may be ever so well cared for. he may be ever so well cared for. Think, then, of the slave, as one from whose mind every ray of light is shut out, whose eye is never lit up by the cheering beam of hope, who does not feel his hands to be his own, and who has so lost his identity, that when, on the Sabbath, he gets his ideas elevated by the spirit of whiskey, he brags not of his own deeds, but of the nobility and great deeds of his former wasters.

of his own deeds, but of the hobbity and great deeds of his former masters.

Of all the contrivances I ever saw for extract-ing manhood from the image of God, and leaving the thing in human shape, American Slavery is the most successful.

I have as yet witnessed but few scenes in the great drame of slavery; but what I have seen grand drama of slavery; but what I have seen nduce me to apply Pope's couplet:

"Vice (slavery) is a monster of so frightful mien, As to be hated needs but to be seen." And, perhaps, may add— "Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."
But of the embrace of slaveholders upon sla-

very, in my next. Lexington, Ky. CORN CROP OF 1847.

It is estimated that the surface planted with corn this year, in the State of New Jersey, exceeds that of last year by 10,000 acres, which ought to yield three or four millions of bushels.—Newwith Daily Advertiser.

What is true of New Jersey is true of nearly

all the grain-growing States. Unless some un-seen and improbable calamity befalls us, there will be an immense production of corn the present A gentleman from Virginia informs us that the

crops will turn out very fairly in the vicinity of the Rappahannock, James, and Potomac rivers, and, as he believes, all over the State. The Detroit Advertiser says the crops in Mich-igan are coming on finely.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Mr. Glennie, a presbyter of Waccanaw, South Carolina, writes to the Bishop of Oxford, that the religious instruction of the negro slaves in that State is daily and rapidly spreading; that the slave is taught to read; that the Bible is placed in his hands; that not only are the Episcopalians active in this work, but the Presbyterians also.

The two great parties in New York will share about equally the judicial offices of the State.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17, 1847.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MY OLD SUBSCRIBERS. Some time since I informed the subscribers to the Weekly Herald and Philanthropist, that, to prevent them from being suddenly dropped from the subscription list of the Era, whose terms require strictly pay in advance, I had assumed the pecuniary responsibility in their case, and would have the paper continued to them for a time long enough for them to bring themselves to the cash system. It must be obvious to them, that there must be a limit to this time, unless they would have me embarrass myself beyond measure. At the expiration, therefore, of the first half volume of the Era, (the 7th of July next) no paper will be sent to any of the old subscribers of the Weekly Herald and Philanthropist who shall not have paid up to that date. It is desirable that payments be made so as to cover the whole volume, up to next January.

This is an indispensable measure, and, as it will operate upon all equally, no one can object to it.

My old subscribers will permit me to say, that in assuming the responsibility of supplying them with the Era, I have incurred obligations which thus far they have not enabled me to meet. This statement, I am sure, will be enough for every honorable subscriber.

G. BAILEY, Jun.

ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE.

Will the old subscribers to the Philanthropis please remember that only two weeks more remain for all who are in arrears, or have not paid in advance, to make payment? This is the 24th number of the Era-the 26th will be the last one sent to such as have not paid up to that number I shall be deeply sorry to part with any of my

old friends, but the measure is indispensable. The Era has been furnished them on my pecuniary responsibility-and this is altogether too heavy to be continued beyond six months. I have gone as far as I dare. They must now see what they can do.

PORTRAITS OF REFORMERS.

If all reformers were philosophers, they would be more forbearing, more charitable, more harmonious, and certainly not less efficient. But, this is not to be expected. In a Democracy, especially, where the appeal for the redress of political or social grievances must be carried to the people, the ranks of reform will embrace minds of the most opposite habitudes and conditions, and there will be continual jarring on some point or other Persons who become in any way prominent will require all the wisdom of the serpent, all the harmlessness of the dove; nor even then must they expect to escape the misconstruction of their

One man is constitutionally hot-blooded and hasty. Your men of tact and prudence and patience he cannot away with. If he do not doub their honesty, he stigmatizes their want of spirit Another, with little of the "milk of human kindness" in his heart, has a keen sense of justice, combined with an irascible temper. He feels more wrath against the wrong-doers, than pity for the wronged. As a matter of justice, he would have these righted; but his great object is to have those punished. Vengeance, in him, puts on the habit of revenge; he has a real appetite for retribution. Were he Thunder-bearer, not bolt would be kept idle: he would smite his own friend, should he plead for mercy to the condemned. In his judgment, lenity is a crime.

Next comes the man of narrow mind, and honest purpose, who feels, but does not reason. He is famous for hobby-horses. By some means his attention is arrested by a serious evil. It fascinates his mind, and he can think of nothing else. It excites his horror, and he can feel nothing else. It is his one idea, overshadowing all que tions that can be raised, controlling all his acts Its existence is the one great obstacle to human progress; its removal, the sole duty. And there is but one way of doing it-that which his limited wisdom has designated. Exact accordance of opinion on these points he demands as a condition to his fellowship. The little clique that sees eye to eye with him, is the sole hope of humanity. the only salt that is too good for the dunghill He who would enlarge his view so as to take in the wide field of human woes, assigning to each its proportionate magnitude, striving to unite with his fellow-men in all philanthropic efforts, is

time-serving. Another is a constitutional declaimer. Nature made him a dealer in tropes and figures. "Spit fire, spout hail," should be his motto. He lives only in a tempest. How he spurns the logician the man of reasons, the mere mental clodhopper Hyperbole is exhausted in describing the evil he wars against. He will not stoop to prove anything he says. It is self-evident, plain as the nose or your face, sir. If you don't see, 'tis because you mon't see. What you need is, not logic, but the lash. How he thunders and lightens! Yet, the mere declaimer has a multitude of admirers, who expect to see the walls tumbling, as of old, at the blowing of his ram's-horn, sneering meantime as the less ambitious sappers and miners who, by the patient, slow processes of reason, are fatally undermining the strong-holds of Error.

Next, we have the metaphysical reforme One might suppose he loved a principle, for the sake of an argument. His chief ambition is, not so much to carry it out in a plain, common sense way to the particular evil to be remedied, but to display his skill in exhibiting its numerous phases. He loves to invest subtile abstractions with the solid importance of practical duties. To promote the growth of a cause, already sufficiently unpopular on account of its intrinsic antagonism to a general prejudice, he labors with great ingenuity to demonstrate its identity with divers other matters, odious, if not impracticable. But his chef d'auvre is the demonstration that the nearer a man approaches his favorite set of reformers, in seniment and action, without being one with them in all points, the greater are his demerits, the more is he to be shunned and denounced. Withal, he is a man of tests, a creed-monger. There is no end to his articles of faith; every new point he arrives at by his iron-linked logic, is fundamental; and you must believe, or be unto him as a heathen man and publican. He may not have published the discovery, but certainly, in his own mind, by an irrefragable process of reasoning, he has long since proved, that Wilberforce was the worst enemy of emancipation, and Clarkson a humbug.

Then, there is the timid reformer, starting at his own shadow, if it chance to look too distinct : excessive in his caution, a mere man of expedients. He loves the truth, but speaks with bated breath, lest he should offend. He shrinks from bold and open attacks, and glides towards his object in by-ways, by indirect methods. Overawed by the magnitude of an evil, and yet driven on by his conscience to do something, he tries to satisfy its demands, by lopping off some here, and trimming a little there, frightened at the bare idea of going to the root of the matter. The man of decision and boldness is shunned, as, to say the least,

a very unsafe associate. Who has not seen the self-sufficient, ambition reformer? He began the moral warfare under the conjoint pressure of conscience, a restless activity, an indisposition to be unknown. Besides, it was necessary to make a living. He has gained a position, and continues battling, from habit, an appetite for excitement, and the love of leadership, his conscience having exhausted nearly all its energy in the effort to impel him at first in the right course. He has now a horror of obscurity. To be talked about, no matter in what way, is his great delight. He courts persecution, for this will increase his consequence, and make his name an abiding presence in the minds of his followers. To be the most abused man in the coun try, is an object he would almost die for. Every philippic against him he is sure to herald; and people give him credit for magnanimity, while he inwardly congratulates himself upon the folly of his enemies, in thus enabling him to glorify himself. Often does he magnify the sacrifices and sufferings which his conspicuous position entails upon him, as if poor human nature had not inherited a portion of that spirit which would

Warring against the wrongs of others, he has neglected his own heart, till he knows not what er of spirit he is of. His stern opposition | that he may go and come when he pleases: judge, | distinctly, unequivocally pledged to carry out the

to social wrong, he regards as clear proof of pernonesty of others, he will not admit that his own needs watching. The particular reform to which ne is devoted, he identifies with himself, stickles measure, however unessential, which he has opposed. Whatever his real views, knowing that onservatism in any reform movement is dangerous to popularity, while an appearance of ultraism, without much decisive action, will secure a standing with the multitude, and not seriously impair his position with the reflecting, he always inclines to ultra measures, without positively advocating them.

The true reformer knows that a bitter fountain cannot send forth sweet waters, and there fore would purify himself ere he enters upon the work of cleansing the world. While reproving wrong in his neighbor, he makes the same allow ance for the perverting influences of human conlitions and circumstances, which he hopes will be recognised in his own case by the Judge of all the earth. He recollects that the Great Reformer who was without spot or blemish, was yet touched with the feeling of human infirmities; and he loes not aspire to be more severely just than his

More anxious to be right and useful, than con spicuous and in authority, he fights with equal zeal, whether in the ranks or in command. Re nembering that Truth is invincible, that its in terests are in the keeping of the Almighty, he never deludes himself with the notion that he is necessary to its success, or dares introduce his personal grievances upon the great field of its

He is practical as well as speculative, devoted principle, but not given to vain disputings never wasting his energies in efforts which refine reform into an impracticability. He does not refuse the right hand of fellowship to a co-worker because unable to recognise his demonstration o a new application of the great principle contended for in common: shoulder to shoulder he presse forward with his brethren, so far as they will go, and then he will follow out his own conviction of what is right, without denouncing theirs.

He eschews mere expedients. Neither timic nor rash, he cannot be deterred from duty by threats of personal violence, or driven to excess for the sake of escaping the charge of cowardice Indirectness of method has no charms for him; overt dealing he shuns; what he whispers in the ear he is willing should be proclaimed upon the

ouse-top. He seeks always to walk in the light; and, though careful not needlessly to offend, nay, assiduous in his efforts to allay prejudice, yet will he speak the truth in its fulness, calmly, and with-Extravagance of speech is in accordance with

neither his taste nor principles. He would not even caricature the devil. But one legitimate door he recognises, to the heart-the understanding-and he seeks entrance in no other way. First, he would convince, then, warm; kindling the imagination only to throw light upon his argument, and breathe life into his appeal. He asserts nothing which he thinks he cannot prove and deems rhetoric a mere cheat, when not a ministering angel to thought. His views are always broad, calm, clear, and liberal. No one idea is suffered to chain his mind or control his feelings. Great as may be the evil which he would remove, he is aware that it is one of many, and that the remedy for it should be such as not to aggravate the intensity of the rest. In judging of men, he never leaves out of the account the influences under which their views and habits have been formed; and in laboring to remove wrong, he carefully searches out all the roots by which it has imbedded itself in society, so that his blows may not be given, hit or miss.

Nor does he imagine that all knowledge dwells with him and his co-laborers. There may be a has not reached an avil hi still unopened to. Believing himself to be right, and feeling bound to act in obedience to his own views of duty, he knows that there is but One who can always judge righteous judgment, and that, by His fiat, the man whom he thinks wrong may be pronounced right at the last day. He remembers the beautiful saving of Holy Writ-Mercy and Truth have met together, Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other"-and softeyed Pity ever mitigates the severity of his judgment. Sternly does he denounce wrong, and he flies to the rescue of the victim of injustice, but leaves judgment to Him who has said, "Venreance is mine, I will repay." With a heart quick to sympathize with suffering, a conscience keen to detect the right, prompt to condemn the wrong, he forgets not that, "Better is he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city." Let his emotions be what they may, calm Reason, ike a rock amid the surges, maintains unmoved its seat. Not even the deepest indignation against tyrant, the most glowing sympathy for his vicm, can drive him to imprudence, or prevent him om pursuing with steady nerve and immovable tience the best means for saving the one, and estroying the power of the other. His own riends may misunderstand him, and many may enounce him as fearful or faithless, but, strong n his integrity, he knows how to endure as well

THE REASON.

s to act.

Not unfrequently Northerners, who, at home, have been zealous in their denunciations of slavery, more from feeling than principle, change heir views on visiting the South. Their symathies have been over-excited by pictures of crulty and privation among the slaves, and when, y personal observation, they find that the reality oes not answer to the description, there is a sudlen revulsion of sentiment, and they become the pologists of slavery. An adventurer from Maine, isiting a neighborhood in Virginia, in which we lately passed a few days, made it his first business o inquire of an innkeeper where the places were n which slave-breeding for the market was carried on. He supposed it was the principal business of the community! Another, from Ohio, turned a complete somerset. After having made his observation of the manner in which the slaves ived, he remarked, that slavery was "a mighty bad thing in theory, but quite comfortable in

ractice. We said to the gentleman who told us this, that e might take it for granted that all such persons ever looked beyond the surface of things. They night be furious at home, but their zeal was the effect of mere sympathy or a distempered fancy. They never went beyond the externals of clavery its real evil they did not understand.

Certainly, so far as merely outward circuit es are concerned, the slaves, where they came under our observation, were comfortably situated, and, if they possessed no other than an animal nature, they would have small cause of complaint Their little houses are better than many a logabin we have seen in the West. They have plenty of bacon and corn meal, and, in many ses, their own truck patches. Nor do they work harder or longer than the laborers of the free States. Cruel punishments are rare, and the lash is not in frequent use. In a word, so far as their animal nature is concerned, they are generally treated with humanity. We speak only of what we have seen in Virginia. It is this fact that deceives those Northerners who have been trained o abhor slavery merely on account of its physical uelties. Travelling in such a State as Virginia and not seeing these, forthwith you have letters from them in the newspapers, the burden of which s, how well off the negroes are! Did they ever read the fable of the fat dog and lean one? The sleek hide and plump form were very inviting till it would not. But, from the general tenor of the mark of the collar was seen on the neck! If the statement, we infer, of course, that it would were the slaves of Virginia well off. But, is there well as from the convention, "to the system here a free man, however poor and wretched, that would pointed out." Indeed, in the paragraph immedisell his liberty for a mess of pottage? The consciousness in a man that he is his own master; tain any man or set of men, who are not clearly,

speak, act for himself; that he depends upon his sonal righteousness. Ever ready to question the own right arm; may be the architect of his own fortunes; that he owes implicit obedience to but One-the Supreme Ruler-ennobles him, develops his energies, makes his manhood a blessing and for the slightest point he has suggested, and, at an honor, is an essential condition to progress. he hazard of breaking up his party, would defeat | The consciousness in a man that he is a slave, no matter how fat, and sleek, and well provided for, degrades, debases, curses him.

The free laborer may rise to the most honorable station. Progress is the law of Freedom. The slaves, as a class, are perpetually stagnant. They wear from one generation to another the same terrible brand-goods and chattels-and society regards them, not as responsible, intelligent, members of its organization, but as a part of its wealth.

"Mighty bad in theory, but comfortable enough in practice!" A part of the theory of slavery is that ignorance is the best state of its subjects and the laws secure this state, by prohibiting under severe penalties, the teaching of slaves to read and write. These laws are enforced to this extent: no schools are allowed among slaves, no slaves to read, the laws wink, because the evil is so limited. The practice here, then, conforms to the theory. The ignorance of the slave is the interest of the State. And yet, because well fed statement of the Whig: and sheltered, he is well off! The slaveholder himself cannot but despise the shallow Northerner guilty of such twattle.

Finally, the poor bondman knows not how long he may enjoy his comfortable fare. The wasting system under which he labors may exhaust the means of his master, and he and his family may find themselves under the hammer of the auctioneer. What will his neat hut, and well-cultivated garden-patch, and abundant fare, then avail him? The father and mother see each other and their children for the last time, and the rest of their lonely existence they drag out upon a sugar or

rice plantation. Let it not be said these are the mere incidents of the system. Physical cruelty and privation are the incidents. The law does not authorize either; in many cases, it aims to provide against both, although, after all, its safeguards are nothing, where the master is wanting in humanity. But the moral evils we have just noticed are essentials, not incidents. The law authorizes the master to sell his slaves as he pleases, and, in many cases, compels their sale, without the slightest regard to family ties. The law, by securing to the aster all the nett earnings of the slaves, necessarily keeps them down forever on the dead level of abject poverty. And the law, not leaving it optional with the master to teach his slaves or not, sternly forbids them to be taught.

Now, these are essential and perpetual parts of the slave system. There is, there can be, no slaveholding without them. But, all this the superficial Northerner passes over; and because, where he has travelled, the slaves have good huts to live in, and plenty to eat, and are neither worked hard nor often punished, he begins to think slavery omfortable enough in practice!

THE FUTURE-THE BOSTON WHIG.

The Boston Whig republishes the main portion of our article entitled " The Future," which appeared two or three weeks since, and follows it with the following comments:

"If the National Era has done us the favor to pay the smallest attention to our preceding course, it will understand that we make no points merely upon men, without first understanding the principles they represent. We know nothing of Genral Taylor, further than that he is a large slaveolder, that he has fought and won three sharp battles in an unjust war, and that he writes very creditable despatches. This is no ground for us to take either side in a premature agitation of the estion, whether he shall be the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

We will now tell the Era what we do stand

upon. The Whigs of Massachusetts, by very large majorities, voted, in the Legislature of the Commonwealth, the following resolutions:

"Resolves concerning the Mexican War and the Institu-tion of Slavery. tion of Slavery.

"I Resolved, That the present war with Mexico has its primary origin in the unconstitutional annexation to the United States of the foreign State of Texas; that it was unconstitutionally commenced by the order of the President, to General Taylor, to take military possession of territory in dispute between the United States and Mexico, and in the occuon of Mexico; and that it is now waged by a po

pute between the United States and Mexico, and in the occupation of Mazico; and that it is now waged by a powerful nation against a weak neighbor, unnecessarily and without just cause, at immense cost of treasure and life, for the disnemberment of Mexico, and for the conquest of a portion of her territory, from which slavery has already been excluded, with the triple object of extending slavery, of strengthening the 'Slave Power,' and of obtaining the control of the free States, under the Constitution of the United States.

"Resolved, That such a war of conquest, so hateful in its objects, so wanton, unjust, and unconstitutional, in its origin and character, must be regarded as a war against freedom, against humanity, against justice, against the Union, against the Constitution, and against the free States; and that a regard for the true interests and the highest honor of the country, not less than the impulses of Christian duty, should arouse all good citizens to join in efforts to arrest this war, and in every just way adding the country to retire from the position of aggression which it now occupies towards a weak, distracted neighbor, and sister Republic.

"Resolved, That our attention is directed anew to the wrong and 'enormity' of slavery, and to the tyranny and surpation of the 'Slave Power,' as displayed in the history of our country, particularly in the annexation of Texas and the present war with Mexico; and that we are impressed with the unalterable conviction, that a regard for the fair fame of our country, for the principles of morals, and for that right-counces which exalteth a nation, sanctions and requires all constitutional efforts for the destruction of the values influence of the Slave Power,' as displayed in the history of our country, for the principles of morals, and for that right-counces which exalteth a nation, sanctions and requires all constitutional efforts for the destruction of the values influence of the Slave Power, and for the abolition of slavery within the limits of the United

"Now, we will sustain no man or set of men. who, whilst they profess to disapprove the war, vote to carry it on. We will sanction no equivovote to carry it on. We will sanction no equivo-cal language like this, which we find in the Phil-adelphia North American:

"The Whigs will have a majority in the popular branch of the next Congress. From the best information within our reach, we are of opinion that their course will confirm that of the Whigs during the last session. They will sustain, by a vote of all supplies needed, the war, while it is the countries."

"We demand it of the Whigs, if they have majority, to use it forthwith to stop the war, be-cause it is a war upon the free States, and not the cause it is a war upon the free states, and not the country's war. We are tired of compromise which compromise principle. The resolution on this subject, passed in Ohio, at the Green county meeting, meets our views entirely, and covers the ground assumed in this district in opposition to

MIR. Winthrop's election:

"'Resolved, That a course pursued by a portion of the
Whig members of Congress and Whig editors of the country,
in denouncing the war, as having been unconstitutionally and
unnecessarily commenced by the President, and as being
waged for wicked and unholy purposes—ends destructive to
the best interests of the country—and at the same time susaining and urging the voting of men and money to the President, for the purpose of enabling him to continue the war for
such objects, and defending the policy of so doing on the miserable and contemptible plea of holding the President responsible, was an abandonment, on their part, not only of the surest and best guaranty of civil illerty, but of duty, and means

"Does the Era recollect that this is the only Whig district in the United States in which there was an effort on the part of some of the Whigs to signify their disapprobation at the polls? Did this look like the course which it imputes to us

Neither will we sustain any man or set of mer who are not clearly, distinctly, unequivocally pledged to carry out the principle of the Wilmot provise in all cases of territory acquired by the proviso in all cases of territory acquired by the United States: We take on this subject the position assumed by Mr. Rathbun, of New York, as a Democrat. We believe it to be the position of four-fifths of the Whigs of Massachusetts out of

the city of Boston.
"If General Taylor be nominated the candidate of the Whig party, at a convention pledged to sustain the system here pointed out, we shall be contented to give him what support we can. If not, Massachusetts Whigs, after passing the resolutions of last session, cannot consistently do so.

"Is the Era answered?"

We rejoice to find that in attributing to the Soston Whig the reasoning of certain compromise Whig papers, we were mistaken. The editor of that paper, in our estimation, is an honest Anti-Slavery man, aiming to do all that he believes he can rightfully do against slavery. We do not wish to embarrass him, or place him in a false position. The closing paragraph, however, of his statement, leaves us in some uncertainty. He he will support General Taylor, he says, if nominated as the candidate of the Whig party, by a convention (national, of course) "pledged to sustain the system here pointed out." Suppose the General should not indicate plainly and unequivocally his assent to this system, would the Whig support him? There is nothing certainly in this paragraph on which to ground an inference that man were created to live by bread alone, then also demand a pledge from General Taylor, as

principle of the Wilmot proviso in all cases

territory acquired by the United States." Is our inference correct? We understand the Whig to declare it will not support General Taylor, or any other candidate, unless he be "pledge to sustain the system here pointed out." We do not wish to catechise our respected cotemporary but, as we are anxious to obtain a clear view o his position, he will please correct us, if we have

misunderstood him. The next point of inquiry is, the "the nature of the system here pointed out." What is it? First the affirmation of duties contained in the Massa chusetts resolutions These are two:

1st. All good citizens are bound "to join efforts to arrest this war, and, in every just way, aid the country to retire from the position of aggression which it now occupies towards a weak distracted neighbor and sister Republic."

2d. "A regard for the fair fame of our country, for the principles of morals, and for that rightusness which exalteth a nation, sanctions and requires all constitutional efforts for the destrucsystem of education is tolerated, and if, here and tion of the unjust influence of the Slave Power, there, the children of a family teach the house and for the abolition of slavery within the limits of the United States"

> Another part of the "system pointed out" indicated in the following paragraph from the "Now, we will sustain no man or set of men,

who, whilst they profess to disapprove the war, rote to carry it on. The remaining part of the system is a clear, disact, unequivocal pledge "to carry out the principle of the Wilmot proviso in all cases of terri-

tory acquired by the United States." If our construction be correct, then the Bos ton Whig will not support General Taylor unless nominated as the candidate of the Whig party, by a convention pledged to sustain this system, and unless he will pledge himself also to

There is, therefore, no difference between the Boston Whig and the Whigs and Democrats who think with it, on the one hand, and the Liberty party, on the other, except in a single point : the reat majority of the Liberty men would not vote for a slaveholder under any circumstances. The Boston Whig and its associates will not refuse their support to a slaveholder, if pledged to sustain

Now, we think the Whig will agree with us, hat this difference, under the circumstances, is, and will continue to be, merely a speculative one. is not within the bounds of probability that any slaveholder can be found who will pledge himself to "sustain the system" just defined. Does the Whig entertain the faintest hope that a National Whig Convention, in which the moneyed interest of the North and the slaveholders of the South would be powerfully represented, would affirm it to be the duty of the Government to withdraw the American armies from Mexico, and the duty of Congress to withhold all supplies for the further prosecution of the war? Or that it would affirm the duty of using all constitutional efforts for the destruction of the unjust influence of the Slave Power, and for the abolition of slavery within the limits of the United States? Or that it would pledge itself to the principle of the Wilmot proviso? Has the Whig the remotest expectation that General Taylor will give this pledge. and that he will use "all his constitutional effort for the destruction of the unjust influence of the Slave Power, and for the abolition of slavery within the limits of the United States?" Or that he will give any courtenance to such a doctrine?

We are sure the Whig will will not dissent from the assertion that such expectations can be entertained by nobody.

The course of events in the Future seems t as plain; but, after all, we may prove a very shallow seer. If a Whig Nominating Convention be held at all, there is only one ground on which it can harmonize; and that is, the non-acquisition of any territory at all, or the total exclusion of the sla-Their resolutions in ad the ordinary creed of the party, expressed in very general terms, would embody this principle, and nothing more. A bare expression of opinion against slavery, to say nothing of a pledge to the system pointed out by the Whig, would annihilate the convention, and split the Party. Who doubts it? And General Taylor would take the same ground, and no other. As to the war, no such convention, if called, will dare affirm the duty of withdrawing the troops or withholding supplies. It will denounce the war, deprecate its continuance, breathe the most ardent love for peace, but it will give an equivocal, if not distinct expression of opinion in favor of maintaining the honor of the American arms. It is not because inclined to think evil, that we predict these things; but will not the observation of every man who reads the newspapers, and is familiar with politics, justify

And how will it stand with the Democrati party? The spirit of compromise, as it is called, which is in truth the spirit of sacrifice for the sake of the party, will fall upon it. They, too, will have their National Convention. General Cass will leave it to be inferred by his Northern supporters that he favors the principle of the Wilmot proviso, but he will render himself acceptable to the South by opposing the agitation it, on precisely the same grounds on which he rested his opposition last winter, and also by a listinct recognition of the right of the States to nanage their own concerns; and so he will be the empromise candidate, on whom all sections of the Democracy may rally.

But our Anti-Slavery friends in both these par ies will not believe, till the thing be done. What then will they do? Can Mr. Rathbun, after having pledged himself publicly to support no man who will not sustain the Wilmot proviso, vote for General Cass? Will the Boston Whig, after its listinct declarations, support a candidate without the requisites it demands? They cannot, they will not; and many others will be placed in the ame predicament.

It is in view of these probabilities, that we are anxious to defer a Liberty nomination. By next spring these gentlemen will, we doubt not, be onvinced; and, for one, we can see no reason why they might not then go into a convention with Liberty men, and unite upon some good and true nan. The result of such a movement, if properly conducted, and vigorously sustained, might be to throw the election into the House of Representatives. Such an event, directly dependent upor the Slavery question as it would be, would be pregnant with the most momentous consequence We throw out these suggestions, expecting, of

ourse, to be again assailed, in certain quarters, with all sorts of idle and ungenerous charges But our great desire is to see a general union of the Anti-Slavery men of all parties, and all sections of the country, on some common basis of effective action. For ourselves, we confess that, while we give much prominence to the political movements in relation to slavery, we do it rather because they seem to open just now the best channel for reaching by argument the public mind, and not because we attach so much importance to them as some do. In our opinion, it is far more important to arouse and convince the people the slave States, for, as final action upon the subject rests with them, unless their minds can be reached, no great good can be effected, except indeed the doctrine of the Disunion Party be adopted, and dissolution be sought as a blessing.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

"The Lowell Courier says James G. Birney has left the Liberty party, and goes for establishing a new party, on the basis proposed by William Goodell and others, viz: free trade, opposition to secret societies, &c. The National Erasays, that 'Mr. Birney, we presume, will be the Presidential candidate of the new party.' What will the Empreisage say ??—Salem Register. will the Emancipator say?"—Salem Register.

What do we say, neighbor? Why, first, we say that we fear the Lowell Courier has said a great many things about James G. Birney, for which it must give account, when the things spoken that "are not" are called for. Secondly, we say that there is no evidence to our minds that

Mr. Birney goes for a new party; and, if he does we are certain we do not go with him.

Emancipator The Emancipator may find the "evidence" the Albany Patriot, which, a few weeks since, published Mr. Birney's adhesion to the new move ment; and of this movement the Emancipator speaks as follows:

"The call, however, is for a new party, not with one sure corner-stone, but with such a number of rolling stones that no one party can stand upon

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

The General Assembly of the (N. S.) Presbyterian Church convened this year in Cincinnati. Our absence has prevented an earlier notice of its proceedings in relation to slavery. It will be recollected that the Rev. Mr. Graham, of the Cincinnati Synod, was suspended by that body for publishing a Bible argument in support of slavery He appealed to the General Assembly, which decided that the action of the Synod was unconstitutional, null, and void, and ordered an amendment of the record. The Synod refused to amend. A memorial from Mr. Graham was laid before the Assembly, at its late session in Cincinnati, setting forth these facts, and praying that body to reinstate him. Some discussion ensued, which was at last closed by a resolution to return the memorial respectfully to its author, on the ground that it presented a question for the next Assembly.

A letter to the Dissenting Church of Scotland was reported by the committee appointed to prepare it. After some account of the condition and circumstances of the Presbyterian church in this ountry, it alluded to the Evangelical Alliance, approving of it in behalf of the Assembly.

Mr. Read thought that something should be nserted on the subject of Temperance. The Scotish church was as delinquent on that subject as the American church was on the slavery question. The Assembly consented that it should be intro-

elated to the Evangelical Alliance, because he could not approve any new organization which winked at slavery. The vote was taken, and the passage retained. Mr. Skinner was opposed to the letter, because

Mr. Snead wished the part stricken out which

t contained nothing about slavery. That was he principles which the Liberty party contends the chief subject of the letter from the Scottish church. Something was due to respect. It was accordingly voted that a report of the

action of the Assembly on the subject should be inserted. This will be highly edifying to the Scottish brethren. Rev. Mr. Dickey offered a resolution, to the

effect that, since there was some doubt in the inferior Judicatories of the church in regard to the question of slavery, therefore it is resolved, that the word slaveholders be inserted after the word manstealers, in answer to the 142d question in the Catechism, in regard to those who are in the practice of sins forbidden in the Eighth Commandment; and that this amendment be sent down to the Presbyteries.

The Moderator decided that this was precluded by a rule of the House, that no subject once decided can be brought up without a vote of reconsideration of two-thirds; and that this related to the subject of slavery, which was one which had been o decided

To this it was objected, that there had been r ecision made in regard to this specific point. The Moderator said that he supposed that the rule covered all questions in regard to slavery. It was asked whether any question involving

lavery would come under that rule. The Moderator declined answering. Rev. Mr. Bushnell appealed.

The decision of the Moderator was sustained 25 to 22. It was then moved that the committee before

whom the memorials in regard to this overture was laid, at the last General Assembly, be ordered to report. It was decided that this was out of order, as the House. It was also stated by the Moderator that

he should rule all attempts to bring slavery before the Assembly out of order. Drs. Cox and Beecher made a demonstration on the subject of the Evangelical Alliance, which both concurred in extolling as a tremendous instrumentality of good. The pith of the former's remarks on the subject of slavery is contained in

the following paragraph reported in the Cincinnati Herald ati Herald:

"He said that he himself believed that the docrine that the relation between master and slave by law was essential sin, was essential foolishnes Still, he thought that not enough was done to get rid of this evil. Dragooning was being tried in all its force, but it would never do, neither would any attempt to shut them out from every privilege

And again: "Many of the English members drank more wine than would have been profitable to American reputation. It was a habit of education, and o was slavery. The English would not admi l'emperance, and the Americans could not admit

slavery. And so idolatry is a habit of education. Suppose the Doctor forms an Evangelical Alliance with Pagans. The Doctor would associate slaveholders and men who drank more wine than would have been profitable to American reputation, in his Alliance, but not Unitarians, Universalists, or the Society of Friends. Opinion, with him, is all in all; practice nothing.

The final action of the Assembly, touching the question of slavery, is thus reported in the Cincinnati Herald :

"Dr. Stowe moved to reconsider the vote of Tuesday, sustaining the decision of the Moderator in regard to the overture presented by Rev. Mr. Dickey, and to refer the overture to the committee on the Constitutional revision, to let it take the usual course. The subject was one of too much importance to pass unnoticed. He did not think the decision of the Moderator a correct one in regard to it. The subject was one which had not been discussed or decided.

"Several members expressed themselves in fa-vor of the motion, as being one which yould tend

to settle the whole matter. "The chief point of the opposition was, that all these overtures and memorials on the subject slavery were presented to the General Assembly at Philadelphia, and there referred to a commit at Philadelphia, and there referred to a commit-tee, which reported upon the whole subject, in a report which was passed upon, thereby deciding this subject finally, except by reconsideration; and, on Tuesday, the Moderator decided the ques-tion of slavery, in any form, out of order, unless under a reconsideration vote of two-thirds. On the other, that the decision was erroneous; that he overtures had not been acted upon; that the subject was one of great import; cted on in no manner so clear and decisive as by vertures sent down to the Presbyteries, by them be acted on in a manner that mus and final.
"The motion to reconsider was lost—26 to 25.

wo-thirds being necessary. For an account of the organization of a new Presbyterian church, by members of the New School Presbyterian denomination, see the fourth

page of the Era. The General Assembly of the Presbyteria (Old School) church met in Richmond, Virginia owards the close of the last month.

Letters were received from the Presbyterian church in Ireland and the Free Church of Scotand, in which the subject of slavery occupied a rominent place. They were referred, without eing read, to the Committee on Foreign Corresondence! Of course, these foreign churches rould scarcely have taken the trouble to write the usual fraternal epistles to their brethren in the United States, if they could have suspected that the courtesy of a bare reading would be de-

nied them. Dr. C. C. Jones, from the said committee, reported letters in reply, and these were read. They eclared that the position of the Assembly on the subject of slavery had been taken after due deliberation; and that it remained steadfast to its sentiments and opinions. It also intimated that, on this subject the Assembly had acreed to differ with the churches across the water, and could not

enter upon a discussion with them. The question being on printing, Rev. James Kerr, of Ohio, inquired how they could under-

stand what they were voting upon, unless the letters from Ireland and Scotland, to which these ere replies, were read?

A very sensible question, Mr. Kerr. The Moderator decided that the reading would out of order, the letters having been referred, vithout being read, to the comm

An appeal was taken, but the decision of the

Chair was sustained. Rev. J. M. Cook, of New York, immediately oved for a reconsideration of the vote referring the letters, and, on this motion, a warm debate sprung up, which is so instructive that we cannot orbear giving the most material parts to our readers. The report, which we abridge from the Presbyterian Herald, of Louisville, Kentucky, will speak for itself. To the Irish and Scotch churches across the water," it will furnish food for reflec-

"Dr. Jones said the letters were what we knew

s Abolition letters, and the answers to them plain

intimated that they could hold no correspon ace with their friends across the water on the subject. How the Assembly could do anything else, he could not understand. He considered that the character of the letters sent to them was such that, were they read in this body, an unfavorable impression might be made as to the senti-ment and views of the Presbyterian church, on the subject of slavery. The committee were of opinion that they should not be brought before the Assembly by being read. We have demonstrated to this Unon (said he) that we are men of Christian character, and, actuated by a dispassionate and wise judg ment, have maintained the harmony of our own de liberations, and stood firm in opposition to the strong tide of abolition feeling which has been directed upon us. It was their duty to maintain that position. Where should they stop the foreign correspondence, of the nature of that to which the committee had replied? Were they to be forever trammeled and embarrassed by the question it presented? He argued, that if two men, difering, agreed to confer together, and receive light nutually from each other, so that they might comromise their differences, and meet on a common platform, they might reach a just compromise up-on which they could unite; but when, as in the case of the correspondence from their brethren over the water, an individual tells you that you are lost, hopelessly wrong, and only opens the ar-gument for the purpose of driving you from your position, and of denouncing you if you do not yield everything to his view—why, in that case, you could only agree to differ, and let the matter drop there. This, said Dr. J., is precisely our condition. We could only say to the foreign churches, that we agreed to differ, and must each pursue our own course, upon our separate responsibility "Rev. Mr. Kerr declared that he had no idea of altering the wording of the answers. He was in favor of them. He had stood by the decision of the Presbyterian church in 1845; and he had incurred, perhaps, more odium therefor than had any other member of the Assembly. His only

reason for calling for the reading was, that we might treat the churches over the water with reect, and thus heap coals of fire on their heads. "Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of Georgia, said all who had seen the letters knew that one good reason why they should not be read was, that they were not fit to be heard here. He would humbly entreat the House not to hear these letters at this time, unless they desired to produce harm. He humbly questioned whether it would be respectful to ourselves to answer letters at all, which could not be read with propriety is his House; and whether it would not be better to send in return a blank sheet of paper. If the letters were read, he should go out of the House. He hoped brethren would not insist on the reading. They might repent it. The committee was a judicious one, and ous one, and ight to be confided in. If any had the curiosity

to read them, they could do so without requiring them to be publicly read.

"Rev. Mr. Cook said that he did not think it proper to answer that we had duly considered the letters, without hearing them read. He did not much object to the language of the answer; he lid think it might be amended in some particulars; and did think there was a little too much temper in them, but, in the main, he agreed with the Yet he hoped the ground taken by us was not so untenable that we could not bear to hear it controverted. It mus not surely to intimidate them thus they were brought here into this city, and threats held over them. It would be doing poor justice to the people of this city, and to the Presbyterian church, to make any such admission or imputation. He hoped that no veil of darkness was to be thrown around them, but that their position was altogether tenable, and could bear the light of investigation and scrutiny. If the letters were not to be read, then the answers ought not to have been read. The

"Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Ohio, said they were old that the letters were judiciously answered. It night be so, or it might not be so; and it was utterly impossible to decide, with any degree of com-mon honesty, until they heard them read. He was sorry to hear a brother threatening to leave the House if they were read. He had hoped that all had Christian equanimity sufficient to listen to any denunciation those letters might contain, nay, even to downright ribaldry. Another brother had singularly conceived the idea that, if these letters were read, it might injure us and prejudice us in the public mind. It certainly did not follow, that because they listened to the reading of the sentiments of the Irish and Scotch churches, that they thereby became their (the Assembly's) sentiments. The idea was a decided non sequitur. Until the letters were read, we could not be pre-

"Mr. Lee contended that it was entirely out of

pared to answer them; certainly it would be un-true to say that we had duly considered them, in the language of the answers.
"Mr. McCandlish, of Ohio, would say that the nswers nearly met his approbation. But let us ee what the letters are. He would be slow to believe that the Free Church of Scotland would write an inflammatory letter, unfit to be read in this body. He would consider them; and he would have the Assembly to reply in the proper spirit, firmly and courteously maintaining the ground they had taken, meeting, as they had done, on a common platform, in amity and concord, as those should who trust in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Any other course than that he had indicated, he thought would neither be consistent with the dignity of the Assembly nor the liberty

of speech.

"Rev. Mr. Junkin spoke upon the question of order of the motion pending, which he thought

not in order.
"Dr. Hodge expressed his regret at the excitement and confusion which the body had evidently been thrown into. There was not an ecclesiasti-cal body in the United States in which there was so much unanimity of sentiment on the subject of slavery as in the Presbyterian General Assembly. They were confused as to the questions of order. He thought the matter had better be postponed for the present, and moved that it be laid on the

"Dr. J. J. Janeway expressed a hope that the letters would be laid on the table, and that all who wanted to read them would take the opportunity f doing so.
"The matter was then temporarily disposed of

y laying on the table. The next day the subject was taken up.

"An interesting discussion then ensued; after which, it was resolved that they be read, with but one or two dissenting voices, which was done; and the letters drafted by Dr. Jones in reply to them, with very slight amendments, were adopted.
"The Stated Clerk was directed to insert nothing n the minutes, without an order of the Assembly t

From which we infer that this whole proceeding, letters and all, were not to be inserted on the The whole transaction, it strikes us, is unpar

alleled in ecclesiastical history.

A WORD IN SEASON. The frequent bickerings among Anti-Slavery

nen are greatly to be deprecated. An esteemed friend in Ohio, in a private note to us, asks-

"Is it not cause of regret to the honest-hearted and encouragement to the oppressor, to find that Anti-Slavery men fall out by the way. Though I think there is not much of that spirit to lay to thy charge, yet I have noticed some sentiments in the Era, which, it appeared to me, had better have been left out: as, for instance, the tone of definite expressed by our friend _____, towards the editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, and thy strictures on S. Foster's, what appeared to me, unjust censure of thy course. Let it be remembered, that a soft answer turneth away wrath, and that the law of low is consistent. of love is omnipotent." A word in season. Editors are never the worse

off for such advice

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

We notice movements in different parts of the cauntry, for the appointment of delegates to the great Northwestern Convention, which is to meet at Chicago on the 5th of next month, to consider the best means of improving our lakes and rivers. From present appearances, it would seem that it will be a meeting without any distinction of party whatsoever. Indeed, no party feeling or calculation is to be consulted in its action. Its great | people.

object, the improvement of the inland seas of the country, is one to enlist the sympathies of patriots. not partisans. Distinguished men from all parts of the country will be present. We trust that its deliberations may be conducted in a wise and liberal spirit—that the "log-rolling" policy, which o often disgraces our legislation, may be utterly repudiated-that strictly constitutional objects may be sought in a constitutional way-and that the proceedings will be neutralized neither by latitudinarian extravagance nor hair-splitting abstractions.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT-THE POSITION OF THE

The Morning Signal of Cincinnati, an independ. ent Democratic paper, asks-

"Shall the Northwest be a passive pendant to the intrigues of Eastern politicians, whether North or South? Must the press of this region serve only as a vane to the winds which sit in that quarter? If Clay had been elected President, the Whig press of Ohio would have echoed the utterince of the Intelligencer; and since Polk is installed President, the "office-seeking Democracy," who preside over the party organs of this region pursue industriously and servilely the cue of the Washington Union. The result is to strip the free States of the Mississippi valley of all moral influence in the councils or cabinet of the nation.
If the leading Democratic journals were edited with a tithe of the independence with which Charles Hammond conducted the Cincinnati Gazette, or William Leggett the New York Evening Post, Father Ritchie might wake to the conviction that the State of Ohio is no longer a colony of Virginia—that she is something more than a ci r in the arithmetic of parties, to be held of no ecount except when increasing tenfold the power

of Atlantic or Southern politicians." Spoken in the right spirit. The large and rapdly growing population of the West, its intelli gence, moderation, great resources, and commanding position, entitle it to far more weight in the social and political system than Eastern or Southern politicians are willing to concede. The poliicians of the older States are fond of acting upon the assumption that the West is yet in a state of pupilage; while the churches talk of it as a kind of heathendom, barbarous, degenerate, chiefly valuable as missionary ground!

A Boston editor was lately enraptured with a ermon by Dr. Bushnell. We quote extracts from his sketch of it:

"The character of Micah" (who stole the tree res of his mother, and made an idol of them) " was type of the age, and was produced by the natu ral tendencies of emigration. These tendencies are to barbarism and superstition. This point was illustrated by the history of Abraham and his descendants, and secondly by the history of New Excelence. England.

The degeneracy of the emigrants to the West was manifest in the murder of an innocent minister of the gospel in one of their cities, while the laws sleep unexecuted upon his grave. That superstition has crept in there, is proved by a temple and city dedicated to imposture and falsehood."

Under these impressions, adventurers from New England or New York go out to the West, execting to see a mongrel, semi-civilized race, sitting in darkness and the shadow of death, and it takes at least a year to convince them that these barbarous," "degenerate," "superstitious" people are, to say the least, quite as sensible and well informed as themselves, and perhaps a little more liberal.

It is true that the lamented Lovejoy fell while defending himself against a ruthless mob in Alton; but where is the city in the West which has been disgraced by bloody riots like that which for a time converted Philadelphia into a camp? And as for Mormonism, its author was an Eastern man. his followers were made up of recruits from all parts of the earth, and his temple was built in the West, just because the locality held out peculiar

dvantages. We have lived long enough in the West to know that, with all its "barbarism," there are few emigrants from other sections of the Union who are not bettered by settling there. Let the West he true to itself, and there is no part of the country which will not feel its wholesome influence It contains the germs of noble character. The therner with his pride and love of the Yankee with his universal genius, the New order to move to reconsider the vote referring the Yorker with his reckless enterprise, the Jerseyman with his industry and thrift, the plodding German and warm-hearted Irishman, are constantly becoming fused into one mass, which is evolving a race distinguished by a fine combination of the best qualities of its original elements. Occupying as it does the centre of this Confederacy, sympathizing equally with all its parts, intimately associated with the East by its great lakes and railroads, passing its rich products by the Mississippi through the heart of the South, it is destined to be at once the conservative and con-

trolling element of this Union. What a degradation, then, to wait for the fashion of its politics from the East? It is too true that a large portion of the press of the West does not understand its real position or claims. We have amused ourselves at times with watching the course of its leading party papers. Let some unexpected crisis in politics take place, some new question be started, and, instead of deciding for themselves, and aiming to shape public sentiment accordingly, they back and fill, until advised, from headquarters in the East, what course to steer, and then you see them crowding on all sail, without any reference to the peculiar circumstances of their own navigation. The Intelligences or New York Courier and Enquirer speaks, and in six days

you hear the echoes in Cincinnati! The people of the West should look to this matter, and require their editors to exercise their own judgments, and cultivate a little independence.

A large number of our readers will be interested to hear something of the present condition of the health, &c., of our estcemed associate, Rev. A. A. Phelps. He returned from his voyage to Hayti and Jamaica April 18th, and landed at New Orleans. From thence he went up the river; stopped at Memphis a short time, and at Cincinnati several weeks. Leaving that city, he took the cars, and came to New York by the Lake route. He is still there, but expects to leave on the 14th for Boston and Castine, Maine, where his family reside. Mr. Phelps is quite feeble, his disease (consumption) having made steady progress. He is able to sit up and write an hour or two a day, but converses with difficulty. It is not probable he will continue many months, and he seems to be in a delightful state of mind, feeling that the Saviour is mercifully preparing him to do and to suffer His righteous will.

For the National Era. HYMN OF THE STUDENT OF NATURE. BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

I have learned to lean on my own soul, and not to look else-where for the reeds that a wind can break.—BULWER. I know my humble lineage—that my way Has led among life's valleys, and does still: But destiny is as the potter's clay, And we can make it glorious if we will!

Smiles settled on the lips of one who died In the quick tortures of a firry bed;
And they by less severe ordeals tried,
May surely to an equal strength be wed.

True, the poor things I deem'd my friends are gone But, Nature, thou at heart wilt still be kind; For from thy naked bosom I have drawn The sweetest draughts I ever hope to find. Out in the tents of summer I have heard Music that made me happy, not of art, But the wild song of some sweet-throated bir That flowed, as all things best do, from the

I will not chase the phantoms that are fled, Nor like a lovesick dreamer pray to die, Though I may have no shelter for my head, But the blue curtain of God's equal sky!

But in some flowery nook, away from care, Faming my heart down to a pulse more even, Pil build me beautiful palaces of air For my soul's children, beings sweet as heaven. And these shall be my friends, for friends like these

EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA .- All children in Prusia, between seven and fourteen are required to be educated, either at school or by their parents. The penalty on the parents, in case of neglect, is fine or imprisonment. The Prussians have improved on Mr. Webster's idea. Their Government is not the conductor, but the driver, of the

A NEW PARTY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

great body of the Dissenters in the "more favor-Episcopal church to a monopoly of State favor, and the religious duty of legislators to act as exclusive guardians of its dogmas and forms, has been abandoned. The whole matter has come to be regarded as one with which conscience has nothing to do; Church and State connection is only looked upon as a device for preserving public ordera police regulation. The religious sentiment wholly irrespective of the doctrines to which it may cling, is considered a safe and sure instrument by which the Government may hold permanent sway over the people. To obtain the control of this sentiment, by bribing with gifts, endowments, and State protection, religious teachers of the prominent sects, is the object of both Whig and Tory statesmen. Hitherto the Dissenters have given their support to the Whig party, and have been the most active and efficient opponents of the Tories. They are now just beginning to discover that they have been "spending their strength for naught;" that there is in reality little to choose in any respect between the parties; that on the great question of religious liberty, they are equally unsound; and that both are now disposed to convert by bribes and subsidies the clergy of the various sects into police officers and Government catchpoles. Three years ago, a portion of the Dissenters held a convention, and formed what is called the British Anti-State Church Association, the constitution of which provides for a conference once in three years at least. This conference met at Crosby Hall, London, on the 4th of last month, Dr. Price, of London, in the chair. The following resolution was introduced by Edward Miall, the bold and uncompromising editor of the Nonconformist, and was adopted with only four dissenting voices:

"That this Conference, discerning no such difference of principles or practice between the lead-ing political parties of the House of Commons as to render the support of either of them important to the welfare of the nation—having observed in both of them, during the present Parliament, a readiness to combine their efforts with a view to subsidize the teachers of religion, and thereby believing that they endanger by such policy, in proportion to the extent to which they adopt it, the highest temporal and spiritual interests of the people—and assured, by long experience, that they attach little importance to any opposition to their avowed designs which is not followed up by correspondent firmness at the poll-booth; so mend to Dissenting electors throughout the three kingdoms the duty of employing the fran-chise intrusted to them by Divine Providence in vindication of those ecclesiastical principles which constitute the sole basis of religious freedom and ality, and of resolutely standing aloof from all tests at the approaching general election, in which an opportunity is not afforded them to re-cord their testimony, by vote, against any form of alliance between the Church and the State."

In the debate which followed we were struck with the similarity of the arguments used by the speakers to those which are employed by the Liberty party and its opponents in this country. The speakers in favor of the resolution, Miall. Burnet, Vincent, and Campbell, took the ground that nothing was to be expected from the Whigs favorable to religious liberty; that they had abused the confidence and betrayed the interests of the longforbearing and patient Dissenters; that the policy of the Government has been the same in their hands as in those of the Tories; and that, in consequence, the people of Great Britain are not even remotely interested in the controversy between them. Those who opposed it deprecated dabbling in politics; thought many of the Whigs were, on the whole, well-intentioned; and that it was unwise to separate from them on the single point of church endowment, which was indeed very important, but not sufficiently so to overshadow all other questions. Every Liberty man will recognise the applicability of the remarks which follow, from the eloquent BURNET, of Camberwell, one of the most popular of the Dissenting clergy, in reply to the objections of a member of the Conference, that an independent position on the part of the friends of religious liberty would place the Government in the hands of the Tories:

"One would think that the parties of this country were composed of two different sets of this country were composed of two different sets of men—
the one our kind and generous friends, the other
our determined enemies. Now, if that gentleman
can show me that the Whigs are better than the Tories, I will take the course that he proposes; but if, when the Tories are in, I find the Whigs giving money to Maynooth, putting out their hands to seize our little children before we can teach them, to teach them their own way; then taking the Roman Catholics and Weelevans and taking the Roman Catholics and Wesleyans, and giving them Minutes and money, [laughter,] and then taking the mind and soul of our colonies abroad. If any one says, 'Do not let the Whigs out, for you will let the Tories in,' I reply, It is impossible that they could do worse they that ible that they could do worse than that. [Cheers.] But, let the Tories in, and when they et the people look at them. They will see in their doings such a motley group of all sorts of measures, that they will turn them out without letting the Whigs in. We should then get rid of them both, and that is what we want. [Hear, of them both, and that is what we want. [Freur, hear,' and cheers.] It is a matter of no moment whether a black or white thief is in. [Laughter.] If they are not honest men, they are thieves. I do say that our friend has not thought soundly do say that our friend has not thought soundly about the wording of this resolution. The principle on which we generally go is, vote for the best cple on which we generally go is, vote for the best men you can. I say, do not keep up that principle any longer; it has been the ruin of your cause. [Cheers.] I would let in a Tory as soon as a Whig, or rather sooner, because what did the Tories do? The old Tories were straightforward fellows; they used to come forward and say that 'The people are not to have any rule, they are not the fountain of power. We regard them as things to be ruled, and we are to rule these is things to be ruled, and we are to rule these things. [Laughter.] When a man talks that way, I understand him. The Whigs are civil and religious liberty men, and when they get into of-fice they keep their civil and religious liberty for lves, [cheers,] a liberty to remain in office without being constrained to say or do anything they do not like. You must put high pressure on these men; you must give them to understand that all they say, and all the indignation which that all they say, and all the indignation which they use in their sayings against the rising power of the people, only raises the tone of the popular mind, and then you will carry your object. [Cheers.] If you cut off the tail of the resolution, and leave it like a Manx cat, you will spoil it. [Roars of laughter.] The cats, it is said, in the lsle of Man, have no tails, and they are not very pretty specimens of their tribe. [Laughter.] If any man says that he does not think he is bound pretty specimens of their tribe. [Laughter.] If any man says that he does not think he is bound by the resolution, let him act as he thinks he is bound to do. When I vote for anything in a meeting like this, I stand by it; and whether I may lose a Whig or gain a Tory, is not a question with me, for they are both Tartars together. [Laughter.] I hope you will allow the resolution to pass as it is; otherwise, it is good for nothing; and that the Whigs will be given merely to understand that we are not to be frightened to their assistance for fear that we should catch a Tory. [Cheers.]?

Our friend JOSEPH STURGE, of Birmingham, in reply to the objection of those who, in the spirit f some of our Whig and Democratic Abolitionists, were very much afraid of lowering the cause by connecting it with decided political action,

"I am one of those who perhaps do not feel exactly with some of my friends present the distinction between things sacred and secular. But this I will say, that there are many excellent persons who have such a horror of things secular, what are called civil duties, that I believe they are very backward in discharging their obligations in this respect. I have urged what I believe will be found to be sound Scriptural truth, that civil and religious liberty are based upon the same great principle. I hope that I am not travelling out of order when I say that I feel satisfied that our friends who are contending for this question will not succeed till they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they would not be able to withstand the further encroachments of a church establishment. Look

Dissent is in democracy-we have no reasonable A NEW PARTY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The course of the leading Whig members of Parliament in the matter of the endowment of the Maynooth (Catholic) College, their support of the education bill, which has recently become a law, and their distinct avowal of a disposition to connect by a pecuniary tie the British Government and the Catholic clergy, has greatly weakened, if not entirely destroyed, the confidence of the great body of the Dissenters in the "more favorgreat body of the Dissenters in the "more than able party," as they have heretofore regarded the able party," as they have heretofore regarded the Whigs. The old plea of the Divine right of the liberty takes place. But I believe that they are inseparably united; and the more I am conus will be removed from our works to our rewards tian ground at this question, the more I am con-vinced that we shall not carry the one without the

other. [Cheers.]" The speech of HENRY VINCENT, the Free Suffrage orator, appears to have moved the Conference in no slight degree. Imagine a great assem-bly of grave divines and deacons starting up and waving their hats above their heads, with cheers and cries of "Hurrah!" It is satisfactory to see, by such a demonstration of human feeling on the part of British dissenting ministers, that they have not sunk the man in the priest; and that they do not consider themselves debarred by their clerical office from hearty and active participa tion in the rights and duties of citizens. We give the concluding paragraph of the speech in question, strongly commending it to those ministers and laymen in our own country, who, while professing, and, perhaps in some cases believing themselves to be "genuine friends of liberty, give their vote and the political and sectarian influence in favor of slavery :

"We keep our principles in old antiquated volumes. We bring them down when our friends are assembled—blow off the dust, and then say, these are our principles. [Laughter.] We get warm at public meetings—we teach our children sometimes to admire the men whose memories we revere: but when we are called upon to sacrifice the smiles of great men, to lose the trade of a rich customer, to brave the frown of an archdeacon, we wind, cringe, and hide ourselves behind any petty excuse, and, at the same time, endeavor any petry excuse, and, at the same time, endeavor to believe that we are the genuine friends of liberty, while we are apostates to it. [Loud cheers.] Let me invoke you to be more faithful in the discharge of duty. If there be any truth in the greatness of the cause in which you are now engaged—if there be any glory in the men who have pioneered the way for Nonconformists—if the spirits of the martyrs could enter this hall—if the features of those, imprinted on Nonconformist literature in letters of livid flame upon the statute ook of England, whose spirits imparted soul to the Commonwealth, to keep it alive in the midst of disastrous times, could be present, there would not be one of them, from Sir Harry Vane up to the great leader, our own beloved Cromwell, but who would say to you, 'Inasmuch as you wish to be faithful to the principles for which we struggled and bled, away with all base inconsistency and political expediency, and now go, for your country and the world, to the poll-booth, for men in whom you have confidence or eternal disfranwhom you have confidence, or eternal disfranmense cheering, accompanied with waving of hats and cries of 'Hurrah.']

The "one idea" of this new party is briefly this: "Entire separation of the State from the Church, and perfect freedom of religion and education." It was stated in the Conference that but one member of the present Parliament, John Bright, the Quaker representative of Durham was willing to advocate this doctrine in its fullest extent. In short, that the one million of British Dissenters had but a single voice in the National Legislature. It was stated by one of the speakers, however, that there were sixty boroughs where the successful candidates at the last election received only from three to fifty majority, and in which the Dissenters held the balance of

We are pleased to see, by the tone of the debates in the Conference, that the contemplated movement has no connection with the old "No Popery" party, which, with its own religious hobbies tied comfortably at the crib of State patronage, quarreled with the poor Irish Catholics for asking the same privilege for theirs. The Anti-State Church Association, on the contrary, expressly admits that the Catholic has an equal claim with the Protestant upon State protection unite with us, and to which all the graces and refinements of a highly civilized and intellectual of ecclesiastical State paupers to make room for another, but advocates the entire severance of all society will communicate dignity and interest. Such occasions of social intercourse and enjoyconnection between Church and State-the absolute freedom and independence of religion. This is a noble and praiseworthy object, and those engaged in it have a just claim upon the cordial sympathy of the friends of civil and religious lib-J. G. W. erty throughout the world.

NEW HAMPSHIRE-THE WILMOT PROVISO The new Democratic Governor of New Hamp-

shire follows the example of Governor Dana, of Maine, in decided opposition to the increase of slave territory. In his message, delivered at the opening of the legislative session, he uses the following language:

"Slavery is indeed opposed to our free institu-tions, and injurious to the highest interests of the nation; and our duty to our Republican institutions, and to the honor and glory of the country, requires us to use all honorable and lawful means o prevent its further extension. The members of our last Congress from the free States of our Confederacy have well declared, by their votes for what is termed the Wilmot Proviso, their fixed and unalterable purpose to oppose the further ex-tension of slavery, and the admission of any more slave territory to the Union. This vote has given form and substance to the united desires of the people of these States—has made a deep lodgment in their hearts, and justly received, through their primary assemblies, their cordial response and approval. The proposition contained in this provise, embodying as it does the determined will and true principles of the American people affords and true principles of the American people, affords a pledge that these principles will be faithfully carried out in our national legislation, which must give joy to every friend of the Union and rational

Let John P. Hale and the Liberty men of New Hampshire take courage! This testimony against slavery, wrung from the reluctant hands of the old pro-slavery Democracy of their State, is the first of their labors. The days of mean subserviency to the slave interest on the part of New England men are numbered. No party or set of men will from henceforth venture to take the ground occupied by the Democratic party in New Hampshire previous to the protest of John P. Hale against the "Texas iniquity." J. G. W.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA. NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1847.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. WHEATON. A public dinner was given, on Thursday last the New York Hotel, to Mr. Wheaton, late representative of the United States at Vienna, etter known as the judicious author of the Digest of International Law. Gentlemen of all creeds and professions united in this demonstration of respect, and the occasion brought together a more respectable representation of the intellect of the city than I have seen for a long time.

The Hon. Albert Gallatin presided for a short time, but, in consequence of feeble health, was obliged to vacate the chair and retire before the cloth was removed. He is one of the most venerable of men. His fine head, entirely bald, his aquiline nose, his mouth and chin, severely classical, and his large blue eyes, which are full of intelligence and feeling, all made up the aspect of a wise and good man, such as I have beheld on the canvass of some of the old masters, and is only too rarely to be met with in the midst of this worldly generation. After Mr. Gallatin retired,

once, and that was at a celebration of the St. at the surface. When the receivers had, each, 13 George's Society, of New York. On that occasion, the President was a little "hop o' my thumb," meek as Moses, and with a very weak treble voice. How it happened that he came to fill the chair, I never could ascertain, and, till this day, have not recovered from my surprise, which was nowise dininished from the fact that John Bull had at the end of one of the tables, as Vice President, a real bona fide, beef-devouring representative, in the person of a sturdy rascal, with a chest like that of a Hercules, an enormous head, and gills as red

as a turkey cock's! Well, after the cloth had been removed, Mr. Bradish gave three knocks on the table, and adnonished the company to prepare themselves for the toast-drinking part of the ceremonies. After the popping of corks had ceased, and the waiters had fallen back to their places, the chairman proceeded to deliver a very highflown eulogium on Mr. Wheaton, a thin, pale, studious-looking man, who reminded me a good deal of Mr. Senator Morehead. Mr. Bradish's oration, which had been evidently carefully written out in cold blood, was quite in the mock-heroic strain, and must have been fashioned after the model of the Irish rhetorician-" First blow out her brains wid the blarney, and then you can make your terms, my darlint!" However, Mr. Wheaton stood it like a hero. Mr. Bradish came once or twice to a stand still. Probably he was overwhelmed with drank, "with all the honors;" that is to say, the company started to their feet, drained their glasses, and then shouted till they grew black in the face. It was certainly rather amusing. Grave doctors, awyers, judges, merchants, and authors, whirling their empty glasses in air, and screaming aloud like so many maniacs! Thus, then, was Mr. Wheaton's health drank "with all the honors." Mr. Wheaton then rose, and with a little con-vulsive twitching about the angles of his lips, and his right hand placed over the folds of his waist-coat, bowed his thanks to the company. He then apologized for his utter inability to give utterance to the feelings which agitated his bosom, as much

as to say—
"I am no orator as Bradish is?" Then consulting his notes, he begged to express the surprise and delight with which he had beheld the many evidences of the growth and pro-gress of prosperous New York. Twenty years had elapsed since he had set out on his mission to Europe. The Croton aqueduct and the success of ocean steam navigation were particularly dwelt upon by Mr. Wheaton, as evidences of the increase of wealth and civilization amongst us. Several other toasts were drank and speeches

made, but the former were merely complimentary to individuals, and the latter were exceedingly dull. Indeed, I was very much surprised by the dull. Indeed, I was very much surprised by the flatness which characterized the affair, from beginning to end. There was unquestionably, so I was bound to believe, a great deal of genius, intelligence, and talent, assembled; but certainly it was not "brought out," so as to give zest and interest to the occasion. There was not a particle of enthusiasm excited throughout the whole even. of enthusiasm excited throughout the whole even-ing. Was it because political subjects and politi-cal feeling were wholly excluded? But they met to welcome Mr. Wheaton, a man of worth, of high intelligence, of tried fidelity to the interests of his country. Why, then, were they so solemn? The fact is, these public dinners have become great bores, and they are felt to be great bores. It i always the same stereotyped nonsense, unmeaning twaddle, empty panegyric, mock sentiment, acid champagne, awkward waiters, and cold-pudding philanthropy! Men compliment and bespatter one another. They know perfectly well that "there's nothing in it!" They talk largely about their beloved country, and they know "there's nothing in it!" They are running over with lib-

nothing in it!" Yes, it is quite time that these silly farces, called public dinners, with their pompous "getters-up," who secure free admissions to the feast, and free advertisements in all the papers; and their stale "sentiments," which have nothing sentimental in them or about them; and their frothy speeches, to which nobody listens but the poor reporters; and their wild "hep, hep, hurrahs," which frighten all the children in the neighborhood; and their vile viands, and champagne which is cider, and horrid headaches of next morning were given up forever! If you want to welcome a worthy man, or to celebrate the anniversary of a noble public charity, or to spread the triumphs of some great principle or honorable cause, by a festivity, let it be one in which dear woman can ment are needed. They would contribute very much to soften and improve our manners, and, by this mingling of the sexes, would largely augmen the amenities and enjoyments of life.

A ROW AMONGST THE DENTISTS. Next to editors, dentists should be ranked as the greatest public benefactors. How could we do without either? They are the pioneers of high do whold either. They are the progress of intel-lectual enlightenment and the wonderful science of cookery. It is only in such "dark places" of the earth as the Highlands of Scotland, or some "Typee" of the watery waste, that dentists now are unknown. It has, therefore, been with no ordinary feeling of interest that I have observed the recent out-burst of a terrible controversy between two of the most distinguished dental practitioners here. It has convulsed the whole town. "Parmely" and "Castle"—" gold" and "amalgam"—the watchwords of this awful intestine war, have resounded everywhere from Union Park to have resounded everywhere from Union Park to the Battery. The controversy arose in this way: A gentleman named Ames died lately at Spring-field, in Massachusetts; and a few days afterwards a paragraph appeared in one of the Eastern pa-pers, informing its readers that the gentleman had been "killed by bad dentistry;" that, some years ago, he had had his teeth filled in Paris; that he had swallowed the filling; and that it, being poi-sonous, had ruined his health. This alarming announcement was immediately republished with sonous, had ruined his health. This alarming announcement was immediately republished, with comments, by Mr. Parmely, a dentist in the upper part of the city, in the "Tribune." Mr. Parmely informed the public that Mr. Ames had undoubtedly been "killed" by an amalgam of quicksilver and silver, used in filling the teeth; and republished agreement that he "Elegar Parts." and reminded everybody that he, "Eleazer Parand reminded everybody that he, "Eleazer Far-mely," had always cautioned them against the "knavish" dentists who used such an amalgam. Then came out Dr. Castle, the fashionable dentist of Broadway, who idiculed the idea of Mr. Ames's death being the result of the use of an "amalgam filling," and stouly defended that mode of treat-ing decayed teeth as being perfectly safe, and, in many cases, vastly superior to the gold fillings. many cases, vastly superior to the gold fillings.
The controversy then proceeded with great vigor,
and at one time threatened to be as interminable
as the Mexican war. But at length, I am happy
to say, it has reached a peaceful termination; for
an investigation at Springfield has shown that the
paragraph about Mr. Ames's death was altogether
unfounded, and so the fears of the old ladies whose
wars filled with Greateney, having been molars were filled with "amalgam" having been forever allayed, Castle and his "amalgam" once more rule the day!

one of our flous editors.

The "Journal of Commerce" is one of those peculiarly saintly papers which ceases not to exclaim, "Stand off, for I am holier than thou!" It affects the most rigid puritanical propriety. A family quadrille gives it the most alarming convulsions. Its holy nostrils are continually offended by the stench of an ungodly world. I was rather surprised this morning therefore to persons to persons to the stench of the surprised the property of the stench of the surprised rather surprised this morning, therefore, to per-ceive in its first column, under the editorial head,

tons of melted metal in them, a lever was raised, the liquid cast iron ran in two streams into the prepared mold, and the whole was done as methodprepared mold, and the whole was according to a potash ically as if it had been the casting of a potash

The cold-air blast furnace was used. The great er part of the metal was from Irondale, in Pennsylvania, but there were several tons of Scotch with it; when melted, it passed into the mold through four holes, each three inches square. The whole arrangements were really admirable. I am glad to perceive that the poor immigrants are attracting the attention of the benevolent. A suggestion has been made by an intelligent correspondent of the "Boston Daily Advertiser," to which I gladly give the additional publicity of your columns. He proposes that the city government of Boston "should purchase a number of acres of land at Government prices, in some one acres of land, at Government prices, in some one of the Western States or Territories, to which these persons, coming here to escape starvation, may be removed. Each one, with such family as he may have, is to be furnished with land enough to commence the life of a farmer. He is to be asked to pay nothing at first for his situation, but year by year, as his condition improves, he is to be taxed something toward the expenses of the general institution. If he is successful, he will in five years own a farm, and the city will have been paid for it. If he is not successful, the loss will be small to every one, and probably nothing to the city. The improvements made in a few months. the city. The improvements made in a few months by each settler would probably furnish ample security for the advances made them."

Let this plan be studied.

JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Ship-fever Panic dying away-Action of the City Councils on the subject-Death of a Sister of Charity at the Infirmary-The Railroad Controversy-Town Meeting on the subject-Juvenile Crime-Course of the Independent Police-Turner's Case, with some plain comments on the course of the Attorney General in relation to it, &c.

BALTIMORE, June 14, 1847. To the Editor of the National Era:

makes it so very easy to get up an excitement here, about almost anything, and to allay it, see and be seen. often as readily. Last week many of our citizens appeared almost frantic at a few poor, afflicted, homeless and friendless Irish emigrants being allowed the privilege of dying in the Baltimore Infirmary, because, as it was alleged, the disease might spread therefrom into the neighborhood! Even a town meeting was talked of, and actually announced in the daily papers, as likely to take for two cents "a-go," and, above all, the equipage place, for the purpose of "the people taking the matter into their own hands," after regular mob morning, and took up his quarters at the Revere around me. fashion! These threats probably had one effect | House. intended; for Dr. Cockey introduced speedily, in the City Council, where it was passed, an ordinance providing for the protection of the community against "ship fever" in future, and contemplating the removal of all existing cases to public buildings, to be erected on the south side of the Patapsco river. Instantly the public mind appeared to obtain ease, and the panic ceased, as if the mere promulgation of an "ordinance" had other may perhaps appear around his edges.

The Charlestown folks have been raising quite could be erected in a day; whereas, as a matter of course, the patients in the Infirmary and elsewhere will either have gone to their anticipated home in the great West, or that other home to which we are all destined, long before these arrangements can possibly be made.

One of the Sisters of Charity, who has long

and patiently acted the part of a ministering angel at the infirmary, died, the other day, of the ship fever. She bore the name of "Corinna;" worldly name having been Mary Fledder m. The other Sister, who was announced as ill the fever, is understood to be convalescent. Dr. Morrison, the resident physician, is quite ill now, and two of the resident students are also sick of the same dreaded disease. Dr. Miltenberger, one of the visiting physicians, had an attack, but has recovered. It must have been attack, but has recovered. It must have been slight, for I observed him on Saturday, going the rounds of his profession, apparently but little the worse of the wear. Doctors often get over the same disease much more speedily than their patients! I won't hint the main reason of this, for fear of being charged with betraying the secrets of the profession! Besides, it might lead some of the profession! Besides, it might lead some of the profession! Besides, it might lead some of the profession! people to infer that I am not a believer in the saying that "all trades are dishonest, but ours." The question of railroad routes is still a leading one among our business men, causing much discussion in the papers and in private circles. A town meeting was held one day last week, which was presided over by John Glenn, Esq., one of our most influential lawyers, who was, if I remember aright, one of the committee lately appointed to visit Pittsburg, in behalf of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. A long, and, it is said, able and convincing report was made to this meeting. by John L. Carey, Esq., urging the propriety of immediately accepting the Pittsburg route, as the surest, the cheapest, and the best, instead of further awaiting the pleasure of the Virginia Legislature on the subject. This is a wise recmmendation. The course of the Railroad company, in relation to the matter, has, to my mind. een a standing insult to this community, and an nstance of most criminal tampering with the ininstance of most criminal tampering with the in-terests of the public, while the way in which the Pittsburg and Connellsville company has been used as a "cat's paw," would be positively intol-erable to any people less patient and forbearing than our Pittsburg neighbors! Indeed, this whole railroad courtship has been carried on in a mode decidedly coquettish in appearance; and I should be disposed to treat it with a contemptuous ridicule, as such, and characterize it as a huge farce, had I not good reason to believe that powerful influences have been at work. There is an immense speculation in prospect at the Virginia terminus, some of the participators in which are known to me, but I withhold their names for prudential reasons. Some facts, not a little curious and inreasons. Some facts, not a little curious and instructive, as illustrative of the private motives by which mankind are not unfrequently actuated in their public acts, may yet leak out, unless the Baltimore company should come to its senses, under the "one-man power" of its distinguished President, and speedily give us a business connection with the great Ohio region, by the Pitts-burg route, a consumpation rest describe to be burg route—a consummation most devoutly to be wished, as giving our poor collapsed trade a chance to recover, so far as retarding home circumstances will permit.

We have had another instance of that juvenile

depravity so prevalent in our city, and of which I had occasion to say agood deal in one of my carlier letters—the case of a junior dry goods clerk, boring into the premises of his former employer, and, by dint of his familiarity therewith, using the keys of their safe, for the purpose of success fully abstracting money therefrom, to be spent in "riotous living" at Bob Ramsey's, and elsewhere! I allude to the affair now, not so much for the purpose of comment on the various phases of its precocious criminality, as to speak of the course pursued by some of our "independent police" in eliciting testimony to favor their selfish end, which is not the promotion of justice, but the pro-curement of published rewards and other pay-ments for services rendered in their line. Some of our "nice young men" have gone to a certain house of ill fame with the alleged money-thief, of our "nice young men" have gone to a certain rather surprised this morning, therefore, to percive in its first column, under the editorial head, a long and glowing account of the career and death of an infamous woman in the French metropolis! and helped him to spend there a portion of the stolen funds; and one of the policemen getting and the splendid luxury of her apartments, the jour writer in the pious "Journal" of the pious and the splendid luxury of her apartments, the jour writer in the pious "Journal" of the pious bound thate, styles this Parisian prostitute "one of the most enchanting Aspasias of the metropolis!

The judicial election resulted in favor, generally, of the Denocratic ticket. The "lawyers" ticket," in the city, was elected. In general, the selections have been good.

The Homeopathists have been holding their annual convention in Boston last week.

The largest casting ever made in the United States was witnessed last Saturday afternoon, on coasion of the asting of the bed plates of the steamship United States, (Charles H. Marshall's line,) one of four packets of 2,200 tons each, inside the first-amedicity on the States was witnessed last Saturday afternoon, on one of Marshall's line,) one of four packets of 2,200 tons each, inside the first-amedicity on the States was witnessed last Saturday afternoon, on one of Marshall's line,) one of four packets of 2,200 tons each, inside the first-amedicity on the States was witnessed last Saturday afternoon, on one of Marshall's line,) one of four packets of 2,200 tons each, inside the first-amedicity on the States was witnessed last Saturday afternoon, on one of Marshall's line,) one of four packets of 2,200 tons each, inside the first-amedicity on the States was witnessed last Saturday afternoon, on one of four packets of 2,200 tons each, inside the state of the state

what are called civil duties, that I believe they are very backward in discharging their obligations in this respect. I have urged what I believe they dill be found be sound Scriptural truth, that same great principle. I hope that I am not true will be found to be sound Scriptural truth, that and set upon the same great principle. I hope that I am not true elling out of order when I say that I feel satisfied that our friends who are contending for this question will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon the principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon that principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and act upon the principle; and not only so, but they will not succeed sill they fully recognise and set the contents of the density of the fully recognise and set upon the principle. I hope that I am not true.

I have been a large source, heavy, man, not the distance the chot will be salted many in the cost of the easting many of the flow that can be active.

say, that a glaring wrong has been perpetrated. Whatever may be the law, precedent will not bear the Attorney General out in this course; and it the Attorney General out in this could, does seem to me that, since the promotion of justice, not "conviction merely," is the purpose of tice, not "conviction merely," is the purpose of Attorney General Richardson this high office, Attorney General Richardson ought to have rested satisfied in doing his duty before the Court, in this case, and, in all future cases, to await the independent action of the co-ordinate branch of the Judiciary—the grand jury there letting his agency begin. Any other course will look like persecution, rather than "prosecution," and be talked of accordingly. The fact is, this case of Turner's is fast assuming a new fea-ture, and a perilous one in the extreme. It is causing much talk against "the Banks," as well as the State's Attorney; and this course of vexatious delay will only serve to fan the flame of popular prejudice against the one party, and that of sympathy for the other. I confess that my own feelings have been greatly changed by the extraordijury, under the circumstances,) presents itself to my view, as an encroachment on all that we have been wont to consider equal and exact justice between the Commonwealth and the individual cit-

Boston, June 12, 1847. MR. EDITOR: Last Monday (which, by-the-way. was a most glorious day, and one of the best specimens of summer which have appeared among us this season) the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" held its annual meeting, elected officers, and ate a dinner. According to immemo rial custom, the Governor of the State should have been here, to have given the newly-chosen officers their commissions; but official or other duties called that worthy personage in another To the Editor of the National Era:

The panic caused by the death of Major James
O. Law, of ship fever, has ceased in a way which affords a curious instance of the extreme impression day was so fine that the Common was covered

duties called that worthy personage in another direction, and the duties of his station were, on this occasion, duly performed by another. The day was so fine that the Common was covered day was so fine that the Common was covered sibility of our population-that quality which with people, assembled to witness the evolutions of the company, to breathe the fresh air, and to The poor fellows "will not know what is the mat-

> In addition to the military parade, there were variety of other sights and sounds to be seen and heard, which contributed not a little to the fun and merriment of the day. Organ grinders, with and without monkeys, (the former is "Yankee Doodle's" definition of "organic sin,") boys in cowhide boots, exhibiting specimens of the polka of General Thumb, who arrived in town in the

> s the quack-medicine advertisements say, has been exhibiting as the veritable Tom Thumb, and has moreover found for himself a partner of life's changes, to whom he is shortly to be married; but the arrival of the genuine article casts him badly into the shade, and he will be forced to leave the ground, in at least an annular eclipse, for the little General is so much smaller, that the

> breeze in the execution of their measures for a breeze in the execution of their measures for preventing the landing of pauper passengers from foreign places, in that city. The other day, a vessel having arrived there with passengers, the captain was not permitted to land them, on the ound that the capitation tax had not been paid n Charlestown, but in Boston. This tax, be it remembered, is paid into the State treasury, and not to the city; but with thoroughness of execution, for which "new brooms" are proverbial, the authorities were inexorable, and the vessel was forced to put off into the stream. During the night, an attempt was made to land the passengers privately, but, the design having been discovered a large number of citizens hastened down to the wharf, armed with various instruments of warfare, and, by their well-timed threats, and the pugnacious attitudes they assumed, they effectuto be taken on the Fitchburg road, and be thus brought much nearer than if

landed in Boston.

The ship fever seems to be rather on the increase in the city at present, and several of our physicians are suffering from its effects. There are not less than 846 passengers now in quarantine, off Deer Island; and, from a single vessel, thirty-one cases of fever were carried to the hospital last week. The City Government have bought the lease of Deer Island from the lessee, and have commenced putting up large buildings for the accommodation of the sick emigrants who may arrive, and have appointed Dr. Moriarty surgeon of the establishment.

surgeon of the establishment.
Two handsome donations have been made within a few days, by the Lawrences, of this city, to Harvard and Williams colleges. Amos Lawrence has given to the latter the sum of \$2,000. The interest of this money is to be devoted to the founding of four scholarships of \$30 each. Mr. Lawrence has also signified his intention of giving \$1,000 more, in July, for the purpose of fitting up a fountain in front of Lawrence Hall, and ouilding bathing rooms for the students.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence has given to Harvard the sum of \$50,000, to be appropriated in enlarging the school for the practical sciences. He proses that \$30,000 of it shall be expended in build ings, including an extensive laboratory, and the remainder go towards founding two professor-ships, one of engineering and another of geology. ships, one of engineering and another of geology, both in application to the practical arts, like the Rumford professorship of chemistry, now exist-ing.

The papers are coming down pretty hard on the The papers are coming down pretty hard on the Jamaica Pond Water Company, in consequence of the impurities contained in the water, together with a strange, mysterious, and no ways pleasant taste and smell with which it has for some time past been affected. There has been much speculati as to the cause of the taste and smell, and a variety of learned theories have been started upon the subject, but the nuisance has remained unabated. The murder at length is out, and the cause of the evil discovered, in the shape of several dead eels in a putrescent state, which were taken from the lead service pipe, the other day, by some workmen who were laying the new pipes on Broad street. In addition to the amount of departed dogs and cats held in solution in the water, the cels have proved to be neither agreeable nor nutricious, as several cases of sickness have occurred, which it is several cases of sickness nave occarrenges supposed are to be attributed to this cause.

G. F. B.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Santa Anna at Rio Frio-Horrid Cruelty-Murde of Col. Sowers, Bearer of Despatches, &c. The U.S. steamer Fashion, Capt. Ivy, arrived t New Orleans on the 3d inst., having left Vera

ruz on Sunday, the 30th ult.
We learn, verbally, that Santa Anna, at the atest accounts, was believed to be at Rio Frio, fortifying that pass, and aiming to defend it with a force differently estimated at from two to ten thousand men. It is not certain when Gen. Scott reached Puebla, or whether the army had advanc-

But it is said he went further than even this, and actually argued the case before the grand jury, for the purpose of obtaining said new indictment! I give this from rumor, sincerely hoping it may not be true. If it be true, then do I wise naked, and mangled in the same shocking manner. The gentleman added, that five more bodies had been thrown among the chapparel. The number killed, with the supposition that one escaped, corresponds so entirely with the force that accompanied Col. Sowers, as to leave no doubt that he and his companions were massacred by

guerilleros.
Commodore Perry arrived at Vera Cruz on the Commodore Perry arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., from his expedition along the Mexican coast. He reached Laguna on the 16th, and the next day ran up the national flag in the town. Capt. G. A. Magruder was appointed governor of

Laguna.
As the possession of Laguna cuts off water communication with the interior of Tabasco, it is deemed important to keep it securely.
The Eagle says that suspicions are afloat of a design on the part of some of the Mexicans at Vera Cruz to foment insubordination and create revolt senses the American authority. a revolt against the American authority. It warns them that they are known and watched, and that

From the Baltimore Sun. LATEST FROM MEXICO.

the first overt act will be severely punished.

Thirteen cases terminated fatally yesterday, and to-day already I have heard of the death of three individuals whom I personally knew. Two of these are from New Orleans, Mr. Cohen, of the firm of Simousfeld & Cohen, and a Mr. Michael. more recently from Tampico. Colonel Kearney, the Government contractor, is now lying in a very dangerous state, and people are thus June 1.—Our reports of Herrera's election prove

have been premature, to say the least of it Santa Anna is at the capital, in much less discredit than we have been led to believe, and in the full exercise of the functions of his office. Upon his arrival, he proposed to resign his sear, but contrived matters so as to have his proposition rejected. An election will take place on the 13th instant, when it is hoped that Herrera will be chosen; but Santa Anna's creatures are too numerous, and his position now too favorable for the control of the required interests, to permit me to include in such a hope, in any degree confidently. He expresses an intention to fortify the town, at least with a large ditch and embankment, and the sity capable of keeping off Jpon his arrival, he proposed to resign his seat, o place a force in the city capable of keeping off he Americans. For these purposes he demands the Americans. For these purposes he demands four hundred thousand dollars, and has impressed all the horses and mules that can be reached A letter from a well-informed German merchant

f the capital, to his brother in this city, says that ten thousand men, besides those on their way un-der Alvarez, and that he will soon have an army der Alvarez, and that he will soon have an army around him capable of annoying if not seriously opposing Gen. Scott.

It is very probable that the people of the capital are about as ignorant as ourselves on these subjects; and although I treat their opinions with respect, I do not adopt them. Santa Anna evidently gives a property as to Alvarez's property.

dently gives an importance to Alvarez's movement to which it is not entitled, and it is doubtful whether he will get a reinforcement from this source of three thousand men. Valencia and Bravo are said to have resigned their respective comands. The Government is to be established at Morelia.

No disturbance whatever has taken place at 'uebla; on the contract city and country, seem to be much pleased with their conquerors, and trade is quite brisk. Communication with the sea coast seems only to be required to bring all right again. Generals Scott and Worth were both in Puebla when the courier passed through that city.

From the Baltimore Sun. LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

Later advices were received at New Orleans on the evening of the 5th instant, from the Brazos.
Col. Jack Hays was at Palo Alto, with his regiment of Texas Rangers, described to be a body of remarkably hardy men. He was waiting for rders to march to the camp of Gen. Taylor.

Col. Doniphan was at Parras.

The parting scene (says the Picayune) between the Mississippi regiment and Gen. Taylor, we are told, was affecting in the extreme. As the men marched by him to return to their homes everpowered with a recollection of the high deeds which had endeared them to him, and with their lemonstrations of respect and affection, he at-tempted in vain to address them. With tears empted in vain to address them. With tears treaming down his furrowed cheeks, all he could any was, "Go on, boys—go on—I can't speak."

Col. Croghan, inspector general of the army, was on the way up to join Gen. Taylor, escorted by Mustang Grey and his company of Texans.

From Anton Lizardo, Tabasco, and Alvarates. .- Capt. Powers, of the schooner Portia, left Anton Lizardo on the 20th ultimo, and arrived at New Orleans on the 5th instant. The following vessels were lying at anchor when the Portia left—U. S. frigate Raritan, sloops of war John Adams, Germantown, and Decatur; U. S. revenue cutter McLane, and bomb-ketch Ætna. From the last-named vessel Capt. Powers brought up a mail

oag.
The steamer McLane had just arrived from Tabasco, having left there the U. S. bomb-brig Ætna, and reports that the Mexicans, having mounted several pieces of heavy cannon at different places on the river below Tabasco, they would be defended, in case of an attack, by at least 3,000 troops. It is believed that Commodore Perry was preparing another expedition, to sail for Tabasco in four or five days.

The Portia went up the Alvarado river as far

as Ilacotalpan, a fine town, containing about ten thousand inhabitants. The U.S. bomb-schooner Mahoneese was lying there to protect the inhabit-ants, who were in constant fear of being attacked by the rancheros, said to be about five or six hun-dred strong, within ten miles of the walls—who threaten to destroy not only this town, but every town and village which shall fall into the possession of the United States.

When the Portia left Alvarado, the news was

when the Portia left Alvarado, the news was confirmed of there being a party of rancheros, about five hundred strong, within three leagues of the place. It is believed, however, by our peo-ple, that there is very little danger of their attacking that place, as there are three gunboats and a steamer, which could lay the town in ashes in about ten minutes, although there is no garri-

The Philadelphia Bulletin contains a publication, declared to be from a respectable source, in which it is asserted that Professor McClintock had no part whatever in the recent riotous proceedings at Carlisle, Pa. It says, in addition—
"A warrant was issued and a writ served on Professor McClintock, who will answer the accu-sation of instigating a riot. A writ has also been served on Justice Smith, for illegally committing the negroes to jail. Other writs, it is believed, will be served on the contribute and inition for will be served on the constables and jailor, for their part in the matter; and also upon Judge Hepburn, for illegally remanding the prisoners to the custody of Hollingsworth and Kennedy. Thus the whole question, both as to the facts and the law, is in a fair way to be discussed and set-

From the Mobile (Alabama) Herald. OBSOLETE ISSUES.

The truth is, we do not know how a very active party feeling could be produced just at present—seeing that (the name of Whig and Democrat aside) there is very little difference between the two parties in the South. In a national point of view, we are all opposed to the Wilmot proviso—all, generally speaking, think the war a just one, and that it ought to be prosecuted with vigor until an honorable peace be reached. Mostly, teo, the Tariff question is pretty well settled in the South. The present law is found to work so well, that, even in the East, opposition to it has in a great measure ceased. In this section, the subject is rarely mentioned.

The same may be said of the great Rapk questive and the section of the great Rapk questions. The truth is, we do not know how a very ac-

cd.

The same may be said of the great Bank question. It is obsolete. Thus parties, in the South especially, are beginning to unite in opinion.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

From the New York correspondent of the Era. NEW YORK, June 14. The value of merchandise imported into this district, excepting that sent to the warehouse, for the week ending of the lith instant, presents the following results, compare with the same period of last year: Free merchandise \$1846. 1847.
Dutiable merchandise 1,337,151 1,102,850 Total merchandise 1,496,483 1,196,384 The amount of specie imported during the same period sompared with last year, has been as follows: The amount received for duties for the same time, co,347 ed with the previous year, was—

Cash received in 1846 945,304

Cash received in 1847 279,518

Decrease - -

Decrease

The exports from 1st to 11th were \$2,804,94, of which \$1,513,390, or more than one-half, was in foreign bottoms. The arrivals were 139, clearances 129, of which 148 were foreign. Number of passengers, 8,914.

Exports to Great Britain.—Flour, 82,100 barrels; meal, 11,919 barrels; cheese, 16,876 pounds; peas, 5,112 bushels; barley, 16,000 bushels; turpentine, 10,662 barrels; rost, 7,141 barrels; pork, 544 barrels; eats, 5,195 bushels; cotton, 110 bales; corn, 213,030 bushels; wheat, 29,837 bushels; hams, 103,904 pounds; beef, 121 barrels.

Flour and meal.—The market has still an upward tendency, with a good demand, although there is less doing than

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at New Orleans, on the morning of the 7th, of the steamship New Orleans, the Commercial Times received full files of papers and regular correspondence up to the time of her sailing from Vera Cruz, which port she left on 1st instant.

Vera Cruz, May 31, 1847.

The city is alive with rumors from the interior, not one of which, however, takes a shape that, in my opinion, justifies any degree of confidence. Puebla is reported to have risen against the Americans; and, after a loss of 800 men, our troops are said to have evacuated the city, and subsequently to have commenced its bombardment. The latter is an impossibility, which throws more discredit upon the report than it would otherwise deserve.

Another report, by way of Orazaba, tells us that Santa Anna is still in the Presidential chair; that Valencia is commander-in-chief of the army, and old Nicholas Bravo is Governor of the State of Mexico. Juan Alvarez, whom you may remember as the Sonora robber, and friend of Santa Anna, is said to be rapidly approaching with ten thousand of his Indian retainers, in arms, and is expected to extirpate the "Yankees" utterly. The poor fellows "will not know what is the matter with them" if they once get within reach of Worth's or Twiggs's bull dogs.

The yellow fever, et vomito, as it should be called, is now getting really serious amongst us. Thirteen cases terminated fatally yesterday, and to-day already I have heard of the death of three cases terminated fatally yesterday, and to-day already I have heard of the death of three cases terminated fatally yesterday, and to-day already I have heard of the death of three cases terminated fatally yesterday, and to-day already I have heard of the death of three cases terminated fatally yesterday, and to-day already I have heard of the death of three cases terminated fatally yesterday, and to-day already I have heard of the death of three cases terminated fatally yesterday, and to-day already I have heard of the death of three cases terminated fat

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

Flour.—Dealers in flour are beginning to hold off for the next foreign news. There was a sale this morning of 700 barrels Western brands at \$8.50; Pennsylvania brands are held at \$8.52. Sales of corn meal at \$8.57, and rye flour at \$6.75.

Gruin.—Nothing doing in wheat. Prime red is held at \$2 per bushel. Sales of yellow corn at \$1.19 a \$1.20, being a slight advance—no sales of white. Oats 63 a 61 cents. Rye \$1.25.

BALTIMORE, June 15. Flour.—Sales of about 2,500 barrels Howard street flour at Sign, at which price there are buyers to-day, with small sales, but holders generally ask \$3.62 1-2. A sale of 500 bar-rels Ohio at \$8.50, and 700 barrels Susquehanna at \$8.62 1-2. Some 1,600 barrels City Mills were taken at \$8.75. Coru meal, \$5.31 a \$5.37 1-2, with sales since Monday of 2,000 bar-rels; 400 barrels Pennsylvania sold at \$5.25. Rye flour \$7.95.

gross. Hogs.—The price of live hogs has declined. We note sale:

Hogs.—The price of live hogs has declined. We note sales to-day at \$6 a \$6.50.

Provisions.—But little doing in pork. Mess held at \$17, and prime \$14 a \$15. Sales of No. 1 beef at \$13 a \$13.50, and prime at \$10.50. We quote No. 1 at \$13 a \$13.50, and prime at \$10 a \$10.50; mess at \$14 a \$15. There is a good demand for bacon. Sales of shoulders at 7 3-4 a 8 cents. Prime sides at 9 3-4 a 10 cents. Sales of 20 casks of hams at 9 1-4 cents, and 10 hhds. do. at 9 cents. Sale of 20 casks of hams at 9 1-4 cents. We quote kegs at 10 a 10 1-4 cents, and barrels at 9 1-2 cents.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

** A few subscriptions to the National Era were received for six months, commencing with No. 1. These subscribers are reminded that the Those who intend to renew their subscrip tions are requested to make their remittances to the Publisher previous to that time, as, in tha case, we shall be saved the trouble of striking off and again inserting their names.

We invite the attention of those who are

isturbance whatever has taken place at remitting moneys to the publisher of this pape to the contrary, the people, both of the to the following table, showing the rate of dis count on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will en

nonery mobo cume emo					
leavor to send such b	ank	bills	as ar	e at the	owe
liscount:					
Washington, D. C.	-		-	Par.	
Baltimore -			-	Par.	
Philadelphia -			-	Par.	
New York city	-		-	Par.	
New York State		-	-	3/4 per c	t. dis
New England -				1/2 do	
New Jersey -	-		-	3/4 do	
Eastern Pennsylva	nia		-	3/4 do	
Western Pennsylv	ania		- 1	1/2 do	
Maryland -	-		-	1/2 do	
Virginia -	- 7		-	3% do	
Western Virginia			- 1	1/2 do	
Ohio	-		- 2	do	
Indiana		-	- 2	do	
Kentucky -			- 5	do	
Tennessee -	-		- 3	/4	
Michigan -	-	-	- 3	16	
Canada					

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrest, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week for \$1.75, two weeks for \$2.25, one month for \$4, two months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one year for \$30, payable always in advance.

\$1.75, two weeks for \$2.75, one month for \$41, two months for \$77, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one year for \$20, payable always in advance.

The National Whig is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large space in the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanics, and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

The Weekly National Whis, one of the largest newspapers

be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

The Weekly National Whig, one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday, for the low price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of opies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.

CHS. W. FENTON,

Proprietor of the National Whig.

Proprietor of the National Whig.

P. S. All daily, weekly, and semi-weekly papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for six months, noting the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the pare containing it to the National Whig office, and the amount will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethren are also requested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns. June 17.—6m

C. W. F.

LOREIGN PERIODICALS.— THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The widespread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster" Radical. The "North British" is of a more religious cast, being under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Edinburgh, and Sir David Baswster, and representing more particularly the Free Church

of the Kev. Dr. Chaimers, Edinburgh, and the Free Church ster, and representing more particularly the Free Church movement in Scotland.

The prices of the Reprints are less than one-third of thes of the foreign copies, and, while they are equally well got up they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS. TERMS.
PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVA
For any one of the four Reviews,
For any two of the Reviews,
For all four of the Reviews,
For Blackwood's Magazine,
For Blackwood and the four Reviews
LUBBING.

\$3.00 per s 5.00 d 7.00 d 8.00 d 3.00 d 10.00 d CLUBBING.

CLUBBING.

Four copies of all or any of the above works will be sent to the address, on payment of the regular subscription for three one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three one address.

Four copies of all or any of the account of the regular subscription for three, one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis.

127 Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may alcases without expense to the publishers. The former may alcases without expense to the publishers which will be amount to be remitted, taking his receipt, and forwarding the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt, and forwarding the amount of the publishers.

a letter, postpaid, directed to the publishers.

a letter, postpaid, directed to the publishers.

be wasted to be a publisher of the publishers.

The mast of the large Cities and Towns lying on the principlers.

In must of the large Cities and Towns lying on the principlers.

scribers.

In most of the large Cities and Towns lying on the principal railroad and steamboat routes in the United States, these pal railroad and steamboat FREE OF POSTAGE.

Periodicals will be delivered FREE OF, PoSTAGE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,

For the National Era. PORTRAITS FOR THE PEOPLE. BY JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER.

No. 12-Continued. THE POLITICIAN IN PETTICOATS. CHAP. IV.

Mr. Softsawder's ball was therefore pronounce ed by every one the finest affair of the season. The Secretary was not an ungrateful man. He felt that it was to the accomplished Mrs. Dangerfield he was indebted for the success of his grand entertainment. Her womanly tact-her general knowledge of the world-her nice sense of pro priety - above all, her delicate appreciation of those peculiarities which make Washington society such an obstinate problem to all not initiated into its mysterious perplexities-had been generously exerted in the service of Mr. Softsawder, and he was not insensible of the weight of the ob

Still Mrs. Dangerfield had not yet succeeded in obtaining the consulate for her protege, Mr. Buckeye. It is true, the incident of the ball had occurred very opportunely to aid her exertions. But her adversary, Mrs. General Duff, had not been inactive, and the Secretary was not disposed to be precipitate in lending his influence in aid of any candidate for an Executive appointment. The public interest, he said, demanded great deliberation and prudence on the part of those to whom the dear, enlightened, and sovereign people had committed the destinies of this mighty Re-

When a patriot, desirous of sacrificing himself in the service of his country, presents himself at Washington, the inquiry is not what recommends him, but who? The wisdom of this mode of investigation is obvious. An examination of the personal merits of the candidate, which would be of course incompatible with that perfect immunity which our glorious institutions secure to the humblest citizen, is thus avoided. No such inquisitorial procedure is therefore ever tole-

Now, following in this, as in all other cases, the prescribed course of investigation, the Secretary had asked — Who recommends Mr. Buckeye? This inquiry naturally involved another—Who is opposed to him? Here the difficulty interposed eif which had hitherto delayed the success of Mrs. Dangerfield.

The influence of Mrs. General Duff very nicely balanced that of Mrs. Dangerfield. She represented the religious influence in the city of Washington, and at the very first glance you knew her to be a lady who had full assurance of faith in her untainted evangelical principles. Her eyes were generally half closed, as if afraid of admitting too full a view of the surrounding ungodliness. But ever and anon the lids would be entirely shut, and, on being again gently re-opened, the eyes would be seen turned upwards to heaven, her hands, which were usually crossed on her lap, uniting devoutly in the supplicatory motion. A faint suit of supplicatory motion. faint smile of sweet resignation played around her thin lips, and somewhat relieved the not altogether seraphic expression of a nose and chin possessing peculiar acuteness. Then Mrs. General Duff always dressed with the greatest simplicity. Her dresses were made in Quakerly style, but were fitted to her daintily delicate figure with scrupulous nicety; and, indeed, some of the ladies of "the church," on whom the form of the Venus de Medicis had not been bestowed, were so ill-natured as to hint that Sister Duff expended more time on her toilette, and laced tighter, than was consistent with the character of a strictly religious professor. But Mrs. General Duff was human, and wanted three years

Mrs. General Duff was never inactive. She was the moving spirit of half a dozen "sewing was the moving spirit of hair a dozen "sewing societies," and was almost continually engaged in getting up "Benevolent Ladies' Fairs," "Sacred Soirees," and "Evangelical Raffles." She also took a deep interest in politics, and had more than once, it was said, decided the election of the Congressional chaplains. Indeed, there can hardly be any doubt of the fact, that, through the influence of Mrs. General Duff, a devout doorkeeper. with eleven small children, had been retained a the Capitol for the extraordinary period of eight years-a glaring instance of disregard to the savoked five or six indignation mass meetings, and any quantity of cutting rebuke from the "Gov ernment organ," not to speak of forty-three de-denunciatory resolutions, passed unanimously at very full meetings of the Jackson Jeffersonian Democratic Republican Association of the city of Washington.

It was a very nice question, then, to decide upon It was a very nice question, then, to decide upon the relative weight and value of the influence re-spectively possessed by Mrs. Dangerfield and Mrs. General Duff. There was one circumstance in favor of Mrs. Dangerfield. Her candidate had a good connection in Ohio, which was not to be overlooked in view of the next Presidential election. On the contrary, Mrs. Duff's protege was only a citizen of the District, and a naturalized citizen at that! How Mr. James Diaper had managed to secure the influential support of Mrs. General Duff remains till this day unexplained. It was suggested, indeed, that an epic poem of two thousand and thirty lines, composed by Mr. Diaper, in order to commemorate the laying of a new carpet in the Reverend Ebenezer Seidsticker's church in which parity our travestion Mrs. church, in which meritorious transaction Mrs. Duff had exercised the chief instrumentality,

regards.
It has just been stated that Mr. James Diaper was a naturalized citizen, having first seen the light near the mouth of a coal-pit in Scotland; and aware of the necessity of convincing all men that his patriotism approached as nearly as pos-sible to the genuine combustible which burned in the bosoms of those whose souls had been fired in the bosoms of those whose souls had been fired from their birth, he had gallantly taken up arms in the service of his adopted country, as full private, with the rank of quartermaster, in the Washington Invincible Flyshooters. This splendid company numbered eighteen men, including the six officers, and had rendered most important services at the inauguration of the Presidents for the last twenty-four years, besides ushering in the Fourth of July, with the greatest punctuality, during the same period of time.

Mr. Quartermaster Diaper, of the Washing-

Mr. Quartermaster Diaper, of the Washing ton Invincible Flyshooters, unlike the majority o his countrymen, was a fat, puffy, red-faced personage, and was in fact the very bean ideal of an English Boniface, such as Mr. G. P. R. James is in the habit of introducing to his readers at the way-side inns in the rural districts of merry England land, about eleven o'clock in the evening, when tolerably well fuddled, and his countenance in a perfect blaze of good-humored hospitality.

Every one familiar with the business of office-

seeking is aware that the great majority of can didates appear to regard an established incompe tency to manage their own affairs as the very highest sort of recommendation in favor of their ability to take good care of the public concerns. As Mr. Quartermaster Diaper had recently "taken the benefit of the two-third act," having been rather profuse in the distribution of his au tograph amongst his friends and connections in business, he was of course eminently qualified to take charge af a consulate, although he had not the slightest objections to discharge the duties of a disbursing officer under the General Government. But Mrs. Duff, his patroness, advised him to apply for a consulate, and thus it was that he had become the rival of Buckeye in the race for Executive favor. Such, then, was the state of affairs after the ball—the Secretary still hesitating, and nicely weighing the influence of Mrs. Dangerfield against that of Mrs. General Duff. There is no knowing how long Mr. Softsawder might have debated the delicate point, had not accident suddenly changed the whole state of the question. It was a very sultry day about the middle of June. Not a speck of cloud was to be seen, and the metal-covered dome of the Capitol glistened as if about to melt beneath the fierce rays of the burning sun. Congressmen gasped in their shirt sleeves behind the Speaker's chair, and lay strewed about in the committee-rooms like the wounded and dying after a battle; others sweltered at home in their lodgings, and shrieked aloud for "a drink." The flies fell in myriads from the trees, crisped to a cinder. Hack horses dropped dead on the pavement, and knew the lash of their taskmasters no more. The pigs rushed madly into the canal, and found everlasting relief in the treacherous depths of its bottomless mud. All the dogs had died of the hydrophobia. At intervals, there came a puff of hot air like a blast from a furnace; whilst from the streets, the sewers, the canal, and the very bowels of the earth, as it were, there ascended a heavy and sickening exhalation, as if everything was rapidly festering into As Mr. Quartermaster Diaper had recently "taken the benefit of the two-third act," having were, there ascended a heavy and sickening exha-lation, as if everything was rapidly festering into

lation, as if everything was rapidly festering into decay and putrescence?

Of course there was quite a gathering in the bar-room at Coleman's, all drinking very hard in bar-room at Coleman's, all drinking very hard in order to get cool; but, somehow, the thermometer still obstinately persisted in rising. Amongst these philosophers was young Mr. Buckeye. He had treated the whole company to "cobblers," and was most solemnly assured, by every one present, that nothing could keep him out of the consulate. Mr. Buckeye was the eldest son of one of the earliest pioneers of Ohio. He was a fine, sturdy, good-

natured youth, and was characterized chiefly by a profound veneration for his own State, and an invincible dislike of anything like hard work. As a means of relief from agricultural pursuits, "Sir, I am Nelly Walker's sister;" thus showing invincible dislike of anything like hard work. As a means of relief from agricultural pursuits, which were all well enough, had it not been for the intolerable exertion which they involved, Mr. Buckeye had set up a grocery in the flourishing village of Cincinnati, but, after a few months' experience in that avocation, he made the discovery that it was by no means the thing for him, and that, in fact, he was exactly cut out for some office under the Fadaral Government. Accordingly, he that, in fact, he was exactly cut out for some omce under the Federal Government. Accordingly, he had proceeded to Washington, and, being formulately consigned to the care of Mrs. Dangerfield by his aunt, who was one of that lady's most intimate friends, and had herself been a great belle in Washington, before she became Mrs. Judge Jenkinson, he now stood a very fair chance of security the ability of his particular enhities. Between the contract of his particular enhities. curing the object of his patriotic ambition. Besides the aforesaid introduction, Mr. Buckeye ought with him a very respectable stock of na-re assurance and rustic simplicity.
"Well, Mr. Buckeye, what do you think of our

reat men in Congress?" inquired one of the arty. "Wal," said he, "there's some pretty tall men ere from our State!" "What do you think of Webster? He's a hole team, aint he?"

"Why, he's a good sorter speaker," Buckeye quietly replied, "but, I tell you, we have a man in our place, not very much celebrated; he's a law-yer—Lawyer Beach. I tell you, neighbor, he would with Webster wind him out. That's

We have some fine gals here?" continued the other, changing the topic, and now quite sure he had caught Mr. Buckeye.

"Oh! yes—you have—monstrous fine gals," said Buckeye, "but nothing to the gals in Ohio!" At this moment the inspiring strain of a mili-tary band, playing "Hail Columbia," were heard echoing along the Avenue, whilst the waiters and hambermaids rushed to the doors and windows, houting out, "Oh! here comes the Washington Invincible Flyshooters!" nvincible Flyshooters:"
Sure enough, the band did announce the approach of this celebrated military force, and in a

ew moments they made their appearance, preced-d by a thick cloud of dust and an advance guard ed by a thick cloud of dust and an advance guard of fifty or sixty ragamuffins.

"Halt!" shouted the captain of this renowned band, as they arrived in front of the hotel.

The Invincible Flyshooters did eventually come to a halt, and, huddled up together like a flock of sheep in great trepidation, awaited the next word of command.

"Attention! Company into line—left wheel—march! Halt!" and again the word "halt," re-echoed by the three lieutenants, ran along the

ne.
"Right dress!" shouted the orderly sergeant "Order arms!" now shouted the captain, and he twelve muskets of the far-famed Invincibles attled on the pavement, like a peal of distant

"Stack arms!" was the next order; and, sheath-"Stack arms!" was the next order; and, sheathing his sword, the valiant captain then exclaimed, "Now, boys, go and take a drink!"

To the last order, Mr. Quartermaster Diaper had already, as if by intuition, rendered obedience, and he was now at the bar, engaged in discussing a "cock-tail." Bustling about, and puffing and blowing, in swaggering consciousness of the imposing display which he made in the uniform of the Invincible Flyshooters, Diaper very soon attracted the watchful notice of Buckeye.

on attracted the watchful notice of Buckeye So, stepping up to the quartermaster, Buckeye lifted up the skirts of that renowned hero's coat, which his tailor had decorated with two emblemic bomb-shells and explosive fusees, and exaimed with a sneer—
"Here's a nice fellow to lick the British!"

"I'd thank ye not to take any liberties with yer etters!" retorted the quartermaster, turning

hortly around and facing his rival. The quarrel between the two patriots, thus ausoiciously commenced, rapidly progressed, and, af-er the exchange of a number of highly original compliments, the parties seemed to be preparing o come to the still more effective warfare of blows, when the captain of the Invincibles ordered the ummer to beat to arms, and Mr. Diaper was reluctantly obliged to take his departure. So, shaking his fist in the face of his rival, and his face quite livid with rage, the plethoric quartermaster

"You shall hear from me to-morrow, sir—by the blood of the Bruce, you shall hear from me!" and, with his threat, he strode out of the bar-room.

The band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and the Washington Invincible Flyshooters, once more enveloped in dust, resumed their march lown the Avenue.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

HELEN WALKER.

It is regretted that no fuller account has been reserved of the act of high-minded, persevering ourage by which Helen Walker, a simple Scotch naiden, saved her sister from a shameful and unmerited death; voluntarily encountering untold difficulties rather than speak the one word of un-truth by which she might so easily have gained

An outline, all that could then be learned of her adventures, came many years after to the knowledge of a lady, who had the penetration at knowledge of a lady, who had the penetration at once to perceive how well fitted was such a history for the powers of the greatest novelist of this or any age. She wrote to the author of Waverley, at first anonymously, recounting the story, and the circumstance through which she had learnt it. Subsequently her name was made known to him as Mrs. Goldie, of Craigmure, near Dumfries.* He entered as warmly as she expected into the beauty and the merits of her history; and not long after, the world was at once benefited and delighted by perhaps the most interesting of and not long liter, the world was it once benefited and delighted by perhaps the most interesting of his romances, "The Heart of Mid Lothian," of which this incident forms the groundwork. Helen Walker herself suggested the beautiful character

of Jeanie Deans.

Subsequent inquiries have added little that can be depended on to the original account; but we have gratefully to acknowledge the kind and willhave gratefully to acknowledge the kind and willing exertions of a lady, whose near connection with Mrs. Goldie best qualifies her for the task, to furnish us with any fresh circumstances which time might have brought to light, correcting, at the same time, the misstatements which others have fallen into, from the wish to amplify and enlarge on insufficient data.

Helen Walker was the daughter of a small far-

ricen Walker was the daughter of a small lar-mer of Dalwhairn, in the parish of Irongray, in the county of Dumfries, where, after the death of her father, she continued to reside, supporting her widowed mother by her own unremitting laher widowed mother by her own unremitting labor and privations. On the death of her remaining parent, she was left with the charge of her sister isabella, much younger than herself, and whom she educated and maintained by her own exertions. Attached to her by so many ties, it is not easy to conceive her feelings when she found this sister must be tried by the laws of her country for child-murder, and that she herself was called upon to give evidence against her. In this moment of shame and anguish she was told, by the counsel for the prisoner, that if she could dement of shame and anguish she was told, by the counsel for the prisoner, that if she could declare that her sister had made any preparations, however slight, or had given her any intimation on the subject, such a statement would save her sister's life, as she was the principal witness against her. Helen's answer was: "It is impossible for me to swear to a falsehood, whatever may be the department of the subject of the state of the same and the

sible for me to swear to a falsehood, whatever may be the consequence; I will give my oath according to my conscience."

The trial came on, and Isabella Walker was found guilty and condemned. In removing her from the bar, she was heard to say to her sister: "O Nelly, ye have been the cause of my death!" when Helen replied—"Ye ken I bute speak the truth." In Scotland, six weeks must elapse between the sentence and the execution; and of this precious interval Helen knew how to avail herself. Whether her scheme had been long and carefully considered, or was the inspiration of a this precious interval Helen knew how to avail herself. Whether her scheme had been long and carefully considered, or was the inspiration of a bold and vigorous mind in the moment of its greatest anguish at her sister's reproach, we cannot tell; but the very day of the condemnation she found strength for exertion and for thought. Her first step was to get a petition drawn up, stating the peculiar circumstances of her sister's case; she then borrowed a sum of money necessary for her expenses; and that same night set out on her journey, barefooted and alone, and in due time reached London in safety, having performed the whole distance from Dumfries on foot. Arrived in London, she made her way at once to John, Duke of Argyle. Without introduction or recommendation of any kind, wrapped in her tartan plaid, and carrying her petition in her hand, she succeeded in gaining an audience, and presented herself before him. She was heard afterwards to say, that by the Almighty's strength she had been enabled to meet the Duke at a most critical moment, which, if lost, would have taken away the only chance for her sister's life. There must have been a most convincing air of truth and sincerity about her, for the Duke interested himself at once in her cause, and immediately procured the pardon she netitioned for, with which Helen

cerity about her, for the Duke interested himself at once in her cause, and immediately procured the pardon she petitioned for, with which Helen returned to Dumfries on foot, just in time to save her sister's life.

Isabella, or Tibby Walker, thus saved from the fate which impended over her, was eventually married by Waugh, the man who had wronged her, and lived happily for great part of a century, in or near Whitehaven, uniformly acknowledging the extraordinary affection to which she owed her preservation. It may have been previous to her marriage that the following incident happened: A gentleman who chanced to be travelling in

her hope that the fame of her sister's heroism had reached further than her own celebrity of a far different nature; or, perhaps removed as she was from the home and the scenes of her youth, the sight of a face once familiar to her may have impelled her to seek the consolation of naming her sister to one probably acquainted with the cir-cumstances of her history, and of that sister's

hare in them.

The manner in which Sir Walter Scott becan acquainted with Helen Walker's history has been already alluded to. In the notes to the Abbotsford edition of his novels he acknowledges his ob-ligations on this point to Mrs. Goldie, "an amia-

ligations on this point to Mrs. Goldie, "an amiable and ingenious lady, whose wit and power of remarking and judging character still survive in the memory of her friends." Her communication to him was in these words:

"I had taken for summer lodgings a cottage near the old abbey of Lincluden. It had formerly been inhabited by a lady who had pleasure in embellishing cottages, which she found perhaps homely and poor enough; mine possessed many marks of taste and elegance, unusual in this species of habitation in Scotland, where a cottage is literally what its name declares. From my cottage door I what its name declares. From my cottage door had a partial view of the old abbey before men-tioned; some of the highest arches were seen over rer—Lawyer Beach. I tell you, neighbor, he and some through the trees scattered along a lane which led down to the ruin, and the strange fantastic shapes of almost all those old ashes accorded wonderfully well with the building they at once shaded and ornamented. The abbey itself, from my door, was almost on a level with the cottage; but on coming to the end of the lane it was discover ed to be situated on a perpendicular bank, at the foot of which ran the clear waters of the Cluden, when they hasten to join the sweeping Nith,

> Whose distant roaring swells and fa's.' "As my kitchen and parlor were not very far dis tant, I one day went in to purchase some chickens from a person I heard offering them for sale. It was a little, rather stout-looking woman, who seemed to be between seventy and eighty years of age; she was almost covered with a tartan plaid, age; she was almost covered with a tartan plaid, and her cap had over it a black silk hood tied under the chin, a piece of dress still much in use among elderly women of that rank of life in Scotland; her eyes were dark, and remarkably lively and intelligent. I entered into conversation with her, and began by asking how she maintained herself, &c. She said that in winter she footed stockings; that is, knit feet to country people's stockings, which bears about the same relation to stocking knitting that cobbling does to shoemaking, and is of course both less profitable and less dignified; she likewise taught a few children to read; and in summer she 'whiles reared a to read; and in summer she 'whiles reared a

> "I said I could venture to guess from her face she had never married. She laughed heartily at this, and said: 'I maun hae the queerest face that ever was seen, that ye could guess that. Now do tell me, madam, how ye came to think sae? I told her it was from her cheerful, disengaged countenance. She said: "Mem, have ye na far mair reason to be happy than me, wi' a gude husband, and a fine family o' bairns, and plenty o' everything? For me, I am the puirest of a' puir bodies, and can hardly contrive to keep myself alive in a' the wee bit o' ways I hae tell't ye. After some more conversation, during which I was some more conversation, during which I was more and more pleased with the old woman's sen-

erested by this narrative, that I determi immediately to prosecute my acquaintance with Helen Walker; but, as I was to leave the country next day, I was obliged to defer it until my return in spring, when the first walk I took was to Helen Walker's cottage. She had died a short

time before. My regret was extreme, and I endeavored to obtain some account of Helen from an old woman who inhabited the other end of her cottage. I inquired if Helen ever spoke of her past history, her journey to London, &c. 'Na,' the old woman said 'Helen was a wily body, and whene'er any o' the neebors asked anything about it, she ave turned the conversation.' crease my regret, and raised my opinion of Helen , who could unite so much prudence with

ter to the author of Waverley, without

Sir: The occurrence just related happened to me twenty-six years ago. Helen Walker lies buri-ed in the churchyard of Irongray, about six miles from Dumfries. I once proposed that a small monfrom Dumfries. I once proposed that a small mon-ament should have been erected to commemorate so remarkable a character; but now I leave it to you to perpetuate her memory in a more durable

Mrs. Goldie endeavored to collect further par-Mrs. Goldie endeavored to collect further par-ticulars of Helen Walker, particularly concern-ing her journey to London; but this she found impossible, as the natural dignity of her charac-ter, and a high sense of family respectability, had made her so indissolubly connect her sister's dis-grace with her own exertions, that none of her neighbors durst ever question her upon the subject. One old woman, a distant relation of Helen's, and who west living in 1820, says she worked in hor One old woman, a distant relation of Helen's, and who was living in 1820, says she worked in harvest with her, but that she never ventured to ask her about her sister's trial, or her journey to London. "Helen," she said, "was a lofty body, and used a high style o' language." The same old woman says, "that every year Helen received a cheese from her sister, who lived at Whitehaven, and that she always sent a liberal portion of it to herself or to her father's family." The old person here spoken of must have been a mere child to our heroine, who died in the year 1791, at the age of eighty-one or eighty-two: and this differto our heroine, who died in the year 1791, at the age of eighty-one or eighty-two; and this difference of age may well account for any reserve in speaking on such a subject, making it appear natural and proper, and not the result of any undue "loftiness" of character. All recollections of her are connected with her constant and devout reading of the Bible. A small table, with a large open Bible, invariably occupied one corner of her room, and she was constantly observed stealing a glance, reading a text or a chapter, as her avocations permitted her time; and it was her habit, when it thundered, to take her work and her Bible to the front of the cottage, alleging that the Almighty could smite in the city as well as the field.

An extract from a recent letter says, on the An extract from a recent letter says, on the subject of our heroine—"I think I neglected to specify to you that Helen Walker lived in one of those cettages at the Chedar Mills, which you and your sisters so much admired; and the Mr. Walker who, as he said himself, 'laid her head in the grave,' lived in that larger two-storied house standing high on the opposite bank. He is since dead, or I might have got the particular from him that we wanted; he was a respectabl

farmer."
The memorial which Mrs. Goldie wished to b raised over her grave has since been erected at the expense of Sir Walter Scott. The inscription is as follows:

This stone was erected by the Author of Waverley, to the memory of HELEN WALKER. Who died in the year of God MDCCXCI. This humble individual practiced in real life the virtues with which fiction has investe the imaginary character of JEANIE DRANS: refusing the slightest departu she nevertheless showed her kindness and fortitude in rescuing her at the expense of personal exertions which the time rendered as difficult

Respect the grave of poverty, when combined with the love of truth and dear affection. Jeanie Deans is recompensed by her biographer, for the trials through which he leads her, with a full measure of earthly comfort; for few novelists dare venture to make virtue its own reward. yet the following reflection shows him to have felt how little the ordinary course of Providence is in accordance with man's natural wishes, and his expectations of a splendid temporal reward of goodness: "That a character so distinguished for her undaunted love of virtue lived and died in poverty if not went service sel that the try, if not want, serves only to show us how insig-nificant in the sight of Heaven are our principal objects of ambition upon earth."

From the Essex Transcript.

PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION. Mr. Editor: I see that the Liberty papers are discussing the subject of the Presidential Nominating Convention with some zeal. The Era has expressed itself in favor of delaying the Convention till early in the summer of 1848, while the Emancipator is for an immediate nomination. Will you permit me to say that I think the nomination. Will you permit me to say that I think the nomination had better be delayed till May of next year, at the earliest.

my reasons for this opinion are—first, we shall undoubtedly be able to get a much larger attendance of old and tried Liberty men then. You, or the Emancipator, or the Granite Freeman, or the Maine Standard, need not be informed that for the working men in the party there has been collected. the working men in the party there has been, all along, and must yet be, severe up-hill work. To make a nomination prematurely is adding to a load already sufficiently heavy. There is not in the public mind.

load already sufficiently heavy. There is not in the public mind a preparation, a moving in that direction, as yet. The great body of the party will not assist as they will next year. A nomination under these circumstances would not be a fair expression of the wishes of the party.

Secondly, there are developments going on, showing up the utter rottenness of the old parties in such a light, and the South is consolidating in such a manner upon this question, that we must, in the nature of things, take large accessions from both the Whigs and the Democrats. Let us keep both the Whigs and the Democrats. Let us keep the door open for them. Let us wait and take counsel with them. Every man who honestly joins us should have the privilege of helping make the nomination, no less if he be an eleventh-hour man, than if he had borne the heat and burden of the

day.
Thirdly, many of us have not yet made up our minds about the man. A year hence, I can tell much better who I would rather vote for than I can now. Our Western friends, many of them, feel just so. It does not seem expedient, under the circumstances, to precipitate the matter. The question is but just broached; let us have time to make up our minds.
Yours, for the good of the cause,

A. L. B.

The foregoing, from one of the earliest and ablest of our Liberty friends in Essex county, is

another proof that on the question of the time of holding the Convention for nominating Liberty candidates, there is by no means an entire unanimity of views, even in Massachusetts.

Since our first article on the subject, we have oticed with regret that a few of our friends in New York have made a movement for a nomina-tion at Macedon, New York, on the 6th of June next. We were aware of a project of this kind, but hoped that the early day proposed for our General Convention would induce those concerned in it to wait the result of its action. As it has turned out otherwise, one of our reasons for an early nomination has been measurably set aside. We shall now cheerfully abide the decision of the committee who are intrusted with the duty of calling the Convention, resolved to do our part in the struggle to which it will be the prelude, in a spirit of conciliation and unity so far as our

For the National Era.

rethren are concerned, and with a determination

and fighters for slavery as the rulers of this Re

SLAVERY vs. CHRISTIANITY. BY A MARYLANDER. Mr. Editor: At the present advanced age of civilization and religious knowledge, it is surpassingly strange that an evil of so frightful a nature as slavery is should be advocated by professed as savery is should be advocated by processed Christians, supported by an intelligent community, and protected by the very laws of the land. That slavery is an evil, a great and growing evil, is evident; it bears like a mighty incubus upon the energies of our people, and threatens consequences the most serious to the future peace and harmony of society, and the welfare of our components. Yet notwithstending all this people. mon country. Yet notwithstanding all this, nor regarding the voice of humanity, which has been thundering its deafening peals in his ears, the tyrannizing slaveholder grasps the shackles of slavery still more firmly, and revels in the sweets of liberty, with the broad banner of freedom floating proudly above him, bearing upon its waving folds the glorious motto—"All men are born free and equal!" These words stand prominent in the declaration of our rights, and are equal in importance to the place they occupy; for God has created all men free-free as the air we breathe. It is a privilege to which all are entitled, from the poorest of the sons of Africa to the greatest po entate on earth. But whatever may be urged by the basely interested in palliation or justifica tion of the system of slavery, it still stands, as it ever will, diametrically opposed to the Christian religion. Notwithstanding the Bible enjoins strict obedience and faithfulness on the part of servants to their masters, yet it nowhere justifies the slave-holder in keeping in bondage his fellow man; neither does it exonerate him, in any shape or form, from the future consequences of this traffic.

There is something so revolting to a feeling mind. something so inhuman in it, that it is not a little singular that any man making any pretensions to a religion which breathes nothing but mercy, peace, and good will to his fellow man, can engage in riveting the shackles of oppression upon those principles) would induce him to protect. Here we find the professed Christian, who is forever talking about the wants of the poor heathen, in-

stead of dispensing the sovereign balm of life to those in his own land, making laws to shut up from them all the channels of information—thus excluding them from all knowledge of the Bible and from any participation in the enjoyments of religion. Yet these men are called Christians and philanthropists. They love the cause of humanity, of religion, of civilization, and show that love by keeping the minds of the African enshrouded in perpetual ignorance. This is one of the greatest evils attendant upon the system of the greatest evils attendant upon the system of slavery; and so long as slavery itself exists, so long will this evil prevail; because a community of slaves can only be kept in subjection by keeping them in ignorance. As the mind becomes cultivated and improved, the principle of liberty expands until it becomes almost uncontrollable; the intensity of this feeling becomes greater and greater, until at last death is sought in preference to a state of slavery.

to a state of slavery.

The simple maxim of our Saviour, "Do unto others as you wish them to do to you." aims a death-blow at all the systems of oppressions and extortions in the land. And until the Christian can show conclusive evidence that he treats his slaves as he would wish to be treated by them, in case they had the power, let him never so abuse case they had the power, let him never so abuse the principles of religion as to make them subserve the base purpose of justifying him in his crimes. But why descend to particular instances, to prove that slavery rises in perfect opposition to the spirit of true Christianity? Its whole tenor is precisely the reverse. The beautiful system of Christianity is founded on the principle of universal benevolence. How, then, can it be made to sanction this worst species of cruelty and oppresssion? But it is so. Men making high pretensions to holiness of character, and who give away thousands to build and decorate palaces to the worship of God, who pride themselves upon their costly churches and eloquent ministers—

their costly churches and eloquent ministers—
these men, I say, accumulate their wealth from
the unpaid labors of the African slave.
But, in my opinion, a brighter day is beginning
to dawn, when the evils of slavery, at least to
some extent, shall cease to have existence. A new some extent, shall cease to have existence. A new era has commenced, which promises much for the peace and happiness of our country. Let philan-thropists toil on, then this mighty work of benev-

that he was born in a slaveholding State, was educated as a slaveholder. was baptized by a slaveholding minister, and licensed by a slaveholding Presbytery. He had formed anti-slavery societies in Kentucky, and had talked abolitionism there. So that he was acting from no prejudiced education—from no sectional antipathy.

He then took his text from Revelations 18, 4-5.

"And I heard another voice from Heaven, say-ing, 'Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues; for her sins have reached unto Heaven, and God hath remembered her iniqui-

He did not mean to say by this that the Presbyterian church was guilty, as was the body of whom this was spoken, but he selected this text to show that there were commands of God which called on his people to come out from certain churches. It represented children of God as being, by some reasons, members of a corrupt church; as being among those who were incurably erroneous; and it called upon them to come out from such a connection. He then went on to give a clear exposition of the principles, in accordance with which it was at times necessary to withdraw from churches, and from any of the organizations. He showed that the Presbyterian church of the United States associated with those who were in the practice of sin; that, as an organization, they refused to act against those who were in the practice of sin; that, by continuation in the body, there would be a necessity of meeting in common with those who held slaves; and that it was so corrupt, so much in error, that the command of God applied to this case with peculiar force.

He showed that the course of the General Assembly of the Presbytery in regard to slavery had been bad from the beginning, and was growing worse continually, showing that the common argument of staying in the church, to reform it, was unsound. The continued influence of a great He did not mean to say by this that the Pres-

who subjected himself to its influence; and he might strive and toil, and cry aloud and spare not, the adverse influence of evil would be too strong, and the chances were that he would become silent and cold before the organization would become pure and holy. He drew a vivid picture of slavery, as an institution, to show that it could not be tolerated without incurring guilt, and concluded by saying that, because the Presbyterian church tolerated these things, because its course was evil, and only evil, continually, therefore it had been determined by a few of those who would not that this sin should rest on their heads, to set up a new church, which would not be a partaker of this guilt.

this guilt.
The Rev. Mr. Rankin was then chosen presi dent of the Convention, and Rev. Mr. Hills, sec-

retary.

Rev. Mr. Gilmer offered the following resolu Resolved, That the Confession of Faith and Cat echism of the Presbyterian church, in the United States of America, be adopted as the bond of union

of this body.

Resolved, That where the name of the Presby. terian church, in the United States of America occur, the words "in the United States" be stricked out, so that it shall read, "the Presbyterian church of America."

Resolved, That the form of government and book of discipline, as amended and ratified by the General Assembly of 1821, and further amended in 1840, construed in strict accordance with the over ture sent down to the Presbyteries of the Assem bly of 1839, and agreed to by them, be adopted.
Whereas, in this country, the sin of slavehold ing prevails to an alarming extent, perniciously influencing all the action of the church, either immediately or remotely connected with human rights, it is therefore deemed necessary, in adopt-ing a form of government, to make a distinct dec-

laration on that subject: therefore,

Resolved, That the following declaration of hu man rights be prefixed to the form of governmen

of this body: DECLARATION. I. God has made of one blood all nations of men consequently, all human beings endowed with ra-tionality have an equal right to freedom.

II. The holding of human beings as property is destructive of all the ends for which man was created and endowed with rational powers, and consequently, one of the greatest evils that can be inflicted upon human nature, highly immoral, en-tirely inconsistent with Christian character and

III. No person holding slaves, or advocating the rightfulness of slaveholding, can be a member of

IV. That no Church, Presbytery, nor Synod. tolerating slaveholders or the advocates of slave holding in its communion, can be a constituent part of this body. Adopted.

Rev. Mr. Gilmer offered, also, the following Resolved, That the following article be added o the form of government, to be enforced so long as shall be necessary to complete a general organ

Any Synod, Presbytery, or Church, by adopting the Confession of Faith and this Form of Government, shall be a constituent part of the Presbytery, Children and Ch byterian Church of America.

Any three regularly ordained ministers, in good

and regular standing, may constitute ther into a Presbytery, by adopting this Constitution and so become a part of this church.

Any three Presbyteries, or more, may constitute themselves into a Synod. The Presbyteries, when they shall have incre

ed to the number of fourteen, may constitute General Assembly.
On motion of Rev. Mr. Gilmer, a comm appointed to prepare a manifesto for the public. Rev D. Gilmer, Rev. W. G. Kephart, and Rev J. Rankin, were appointed the committee. The Convention then dissolved.

For the National Era. THE NOVICE OF ST. MARY'S. From "The Monastery" of Sir Walter Scott.

BY MISS ALICE CARRY. Dark in the shade of the mountains,

From a valley full of flowers, Rose up, in the light of the setting sun, St. Mary's chapel towers.

The bell of the old grey turret

But the breath of the silver censers

As they swung in the twilight dim, And the sacred hush as the beads wer And the chant of the solemn hymn; And the golden light of the sunset Might bear to the heart no joy, Of one whose mantle of coarsest serge Betoken'd a novice boy!

Pale was his brow, and dreamy, And his bright locks yet unshorn He had but given his mother's smil For the convent's gloom that mor

O, why are his pale hands folded In the chill of the cloister's gloon

Why loses his cheek its round And his lip its rosy bloom? Let Mary of Avenel answer,
As she sits in the twilight dim,
In the leafy shade of her garden bower
Does she wait for the convent hymn

No; her young heart softly trembles From its even pulse of joy, As she hears a step, but 'tis not the step Of St. Mary's Novice Boy!

THE ROMANCE OF REALITY.

The following affecting narrative is translate from a French paper:

E. Emile de Girardin has put us in possession of the following narrative. It is correct in every respect, and is certainly more romantic than all the fictions of the dramatists. I give it in his

words:
About a year ago, said he, M. Beligne was married to one of my cousins, and enjoyed with her that complete happiness which does not excite envy, because we believe it to be within the reach of us all; when a cruel malady came to interrupt this happiness, which would be more common, perhaps, if it were not supposed to be so easily acquired. The physicians called this malady kepato anteritis. My young cousin being ill, was kept in her bed, carefully guarded by her mother. who endeavored to deceive her with regard to the health of her husband. At length, when she had been thus watched over three days, her anxious tenderness became excited, she threw herself from her bed, and rushed into his chamber. It was de-serted. Four days before, her husband had died, and she did not know it. Her grief lent her strength. Grief has two stages—spathy and de-spair. Which is the least painful to endure? Half dressed, her clothes in disorder, no longer Half dressed, her clothes in disorder, no longer conscious of her situation, Madame Beligne rushed through the borough. Her friends saw her pass; she walked with a steady step. They were astonished. She sought the cause of these strange

proceedings.
She reached the spot. The hammers of two The opening exercises of prayer and singing were followed by a sermon by the chairman.

He remarked, as a prelude to his discussion of the text, that lest it might be supposed that he was acting from prejudice of education, he would state that he was born in a slaveholding State, was educated as a slaveholder. was baptized by a slaveholding minister, and licensed by a slavery State and some presbytery. He had formed anti-slavery societies

The proceedings of a Convention called to form an Anti-slavery societies

She reached the spet. The hammers of two workmen were falling upon the grave stones which they were carving, near a tonb, the fresh-turned-up earth of which still rose above the other graves. The name of Clemence, which she bore, was already engraved upon the stone. Below the inscription was recorded the good qualities of the Baron of Beligne, Marechal des Camps a P Armees, de P Ordre de Saint Louis, &c. With precipitate gestures, she motioned them away. They stared at her without understanding her. She no longer retained her senses; but her bare throat, which was violently agitated, the writhings of her delicate arms, attested the extreme degree of suffering. Life was receding before the extremity of her torture. The exhaustion was followed by a frightful delirium. Sleep had closed her eyes for ucated as a slaveholder. was baptized by a slaveholding minister, and licensed by a slaveholding number of two workmen were falling upon the grave stones which they were carving, near a tonb, the fresh turned-up earth of which still rose above the other graves. The name of Clemence, which she bore, was already engraved upon the stone. Below the inscription was recorded the good qualities of the Baron of Beligne, Marechal des Camps a P Armees, de P Ordre de Saint Louis, &c. With precipitate gestures, she motioned them away. They stared at her without understanding her. She no longer retained her senses; but her bare throat, which was violently agitated, the writhings of her delicate arms, attested the extreme deg out my being near him! He is not dead, I shall see him again." This thought became fixed to her brain. She pressed her hand upon her forehead, her look became animated, and she attemptep to arise. Her mother, on her knees, sought in vain to appease her.

They were compelled to followher. She an-

nounces her purpose; they charge her with in-sanity; but what matters it to her! She rejects their pretexts; she is conducted by an inspiration her resolution cannot be shaken "My poor daughter is mad!" exclaimed the mother, who

The sins which we commit against the brute creatures of God, when we subject them to unnecessary suffering, are sins against God, their Creator. Shall we believe, according to the declaration of his holy word, that a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast, and not believe that a righteous God will regard it? He heareth the ravens cry; and shall he not hear, and will he not avenge the wrongs that his nobler animals suffer wrongs that cry out again man from youth to age, in the city and in the field, by the way and by the fire side? Look out into the street. See that cartman! What has thrown him into such a passion? The street echoes with the crack of his whip. His horse, stung almost to madness, springs forward to clear himself from his confinement—to disengage himself from his cruel thral-dom. He is met by a blow with the loaded end of

the driver's whip!
Whence comes this dreadful struggle between that manly spirit of a brute, and that brutal spirit of a man? Whence comes it? The man has loaded the horse beyond his strength. Every ounce of the generous creature's weight has been thrown forward again and again, but in vain; and now comes the reproach, and now the lash, and the curse, and the staggering blow.

Righteous God! who gavest that noble animal his strength and his spirit, is that monster that is thus beating him a man—the man whom thou madest him to serve? God of battles! who hast kindled the horse's glorious eye, hast "clothed his neck with thunder," and hast made him to mock at fear, and to turn not away from the sword, that he might help man to maintain his rights, and de-fend a righteous cause—is it to such a creature as this that thou hast made him to be in subjection? But perhaps the man in form is no longer a man. He has thrown away the only thing that had raised him above the brute. He has drowned his reason in a cup. He is drunk, and his generous horse must suffer! How much nobler is the brute that is beaten, than the brute that beats him! "Stop, degraded wretch! you shall not thus abuse your horse!" But hark! he replies, "It is my horse; and have I not a right to do wall will with my own?" I answer, "It may be your se; and have I not a right to do what I horse; but he is yours for use, not for abuse." I answer again, "You have not a right to do a wrong

either with what is your own, or with what is not. The Maker of this horse is your Maker also, and your Judge. He sees the suffering which you inflict upon the faithful and defenceless subject or your power; and although he has sealed up the lumb creature's lips, so that he cannot plead for himself against you, yet what he meekly and patiently suffers from your cruelty will plead for him, and, if more mercy is not shown to you than you show to your beast, it will bring down upon you the righteous judgments of the Lord." FREE PRODUCE STORE, Wholesale and Retail, north

REE PRODUCE STORE, Wholesale and Retail, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, (late Joel Fisher's.) The subscriber, having procured a new stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, in addition to that purchased of Joel Fisher, all of which may be relied on as the product of Free Lubor, now offers them for sale at the above place. He respectfully invites the patronage of those who give a preference to such goods, and of his friends and the public generally. Being the wholesale and retail agent of the Free Produce Association of Friends, and the retail agent of the American Free Produce Association, for the sale of the cotton goods manufactured by those associations, he will be prepared to furnish a greater variety of Dry Goods than has heretofore been offered at this establishment.

March 4.—Im

GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

THE Proprietors of the Gay street Chair Ware Rooms would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Parlor and other Chairs, comprising mahogany, maple, wainut, and a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request persons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assortment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, that they have also on hand Shimmin Chairs of all kinds: also.

sons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assortment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, that they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also, Bronze, Spiit Cane, Cane Seats, Tops, Chair Stuff, &c.; ali which they are willing to sell on most accommodating terms. Battimore, April 22.

A. & J. B. MATHIOT.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, date Solicitor of the General Land Office), Attorney and Counsellor at Lane.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, (late Solicitor of the General Land Office, Attorney and Counsellor at Luc, Washington, D. C., practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Navy, and General Post Office Departments, the General Land Office, Pension Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Patent Office, &c. Feb. 11.—4t WINONA AND THE FANATIC.—These int

W and thrilling tales, by a citizen of the South, illustra-tive of the influence of slavery on Southern society, can be procured of James Alcorn, at the Liberty Rooms, No. 46 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; of Edward Harwood, Cininati; and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories in Boston, New York, Albany, and Utica. Winona, 12 1-2 cents; the Fanatic, 10 cents. Liberal discounts to wholesale buyers. April 29.—tf REMOVAL.—The Rooms of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and Alexanders and Foreign Action (1997).

REMOVAL.—The Rooms of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the American Missionary Association, with the Depository for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, the Reading Room, and Agency for the National Era, have been removed from No. 5 to No. 22 Spruce street, New York, where all persons having business with either of the Societies, or otherwise interested in the cause, are respectfully invited to call. Letters on business, designed for the office, should be directed as above.

WILLIAM HARNED,

Office Accent.

the office, should be directed as above.

WILLIAM HARNED,
New York, May 17, 1847.

New MILLINERY.—Miss Morley will this day open
an extensive assortment of Millinery Goods of the latest
style, among which are—shirred crape bonnets, Rutland and
peal al braid bonnets, China pearl and fine English straws,
gimps and lace Neapolitans, Veronies bonnets, (a new article,)
Buena Vista and Coburg straws, French lace straws, (very
superior). children's bonnets of every description, French
laws and drawn silk bonnets; China pearl, gimp, Florence
braid, and Leghorn flats. Also, ribands, caps, and flowers,
wreaths for the May balls, roses, and japonicas.

Straw and Neapolitan bonnets repaired in a superior manner.

Straw and Neapolitan bonnets repaired in a superior manner.

Penn. avenue, near Ninth street. May 13.—tf

CROTON HOTEL—On strict Temperance principles, No. 142 and 144 Broadway, New York; by
May 6.—tf

Discreption of Fayette street, west side, Baltimore. April 29.

THOMAS BUTLER, Boot and Shoe Maker, may still be found at his old stand, No. 225 Pratt street, Baltimore, prepared to manufacture the cheapest and best work, for ladies or gentlemen.

JHALL, No. 8 Eutaw street, opposite the Eutaw House, believed in prepared to manufacture the cheapest and best work, for ladies or gentlemen.

JHALL, No. 8 Eutaw street, opposite the Eutaw House, believed in prepared to make Wood Cuts, Brands, Dies, Seals, Letters, &c. Drawings executed. April 29.

MAULDEN PERINE'S Earthenware Pottery, corner of Pine and Lexington streets, Baltimore. All wares delivered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29.

NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. Armstroma & Thornton,

NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. ARMSTRONG & THORSTON,
Tobacco and Cigur Warehouse. Tobacco in large and
small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250.
April 29.—tf small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250. April 29.—tf

DEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Depot, Washington City, Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf

SILVER WARE, of every description and style, manufactured by A. E. WARNER, No. 5 North Gay street, Baltimore.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhunger, Locksmith, and Smith in General, may be found at the old stand, No. 113 Front street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Baltimore. Bells put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most approved plan.

DICHARD MASON. Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

approved plan.

April 29.—tf

PiCHARD MASON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
has permanently located his establishment in the Washington Hall Building, No. 5 South Front street, near Baltimore street, where he is prepared to serve old or new customers, on the most favorable terms, and with despatch.

April 29. GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Cal-

GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Calvert street.—On hand, and made to order, every known
size and shape of Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, in any
quantity, and of such quality as has won for the subscriber the
justly merited name of keeping the best, sweetest, and cheapest feather beds in all Baltimore. Also on hand, and made
to order, all sizes of Hair, Moss, Husk, Wool, Cotton, and
Straw Mattresses and Palliases. In store, a large assortment
of newest patterns Paper Hangings, suitable for parlors, halls,
dining rooms, chambers, &c. Paper Hanging done at a moment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.

N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.

April 23.—tf

N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.

April 29.—tf

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the
market.—Among them are a large number of Chance &
Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooting.
They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial,
should they not prove to be as represented, they can be exchanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the
business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated six-shotters, at reduced
prices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of various
patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and
sold low for cash.

JAS. H. MERRILL, Practical Gun Maker,
April 29.—tf 65 South street, one door north of Pratt.

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Of
fice on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourth
streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to.
Refer to Thomas H. Mingr, Dr. Dr. G. Bailey, Neft & BroT. Kirby, Esq., Blachly & Sinspson, C. Donaldson & Co., Cincinnati, Hon. J. W. Frice, Hon. J. J. McDowell, Hillsborough,
Ohio; A. W. Fagin, St. Louis; J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis; N.
Barrier, Esq., West Union, Ohio; Dr. A. Brower, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor,
Newport, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collins, Maysville, Kentucky.
Jan. 7.

WILLIAM BIRNEY, Cincinnati, Ohio, Attorney at Lase,

Jan. 7.

WILLIAM BIRNEY, Cincinnati, Ohio, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowledgments of Deeds for the States of Vermont and Commerciant, offers his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State courts of Ohio, and in the courts of Hamilton county. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, opposite the Methodist Book concern.

CHARLES R PURNELL Proper and Trails.

CHARLES B. PURNELLL, Draper and Tailor, southeast corner of German and Liberty streets, Baltimore, keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up in the latest style and on the most reasonable terms. Strict stension will be paid to the style of the work intrusted to him.

TO PERSONS OUT OF WORK.—A rare chance for turning not only pennies, but dollars, is offered in the retail of the National Era. Apply at No. 10 North street, April 29.—48

the corpse—it was not dead! it breathed! and yet, four days had it been interred. They were terrified; some of them pressing round, others dispersing, crying "A miracle!" The dying Clemence is forgotten. The cure comes. It is not come is forgotten. The cure comes. It is not come is forgotten. The cure comes. It is the note of the merican and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made a trangements with the publisher of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and restall, a full supply of the acuse that he has made a trangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and restall, a full supply of the int-Slavery literature of this country. There is no longer room for any doubt. M. de Beligne is not dead. His corpse is restored; his whole body is found to move. They wrap him their cares. At length he comes out entirely from the horrible lethargy which had continued in the cares. At length he comes out entirely from the horrible lethargy which had continued in the cares. At length he comes out entirely from the horrible lethargy which had continued in the cares. At length he comes out entirely from the horrible lethargy which had continued in the care in the dark grave. He, in his turn, now demands his wife. She had ceased to live! Death had let one prey escape him, only to seize upon another. She was indeed dead! Poor Clemence! So young and so lovely! So artless, and so overflowing with goodness.

Another might, perhaps, describe these sad scenes better than I have done; but no words can picture the despair of M. Beligne. Grief restored him all his faculties.

PIERPONT ON CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The following article is from the fertile and versatile pen of the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston:

The sins which we commit against the brute of the confidency of the catalogue of the Books, Pamphelts, Tracts, Engravery, Discousing the ani

to, by

Jan. 7. Publishing Agent, No. 5, Spruce street.

BALTIMORE DEPOSITORY for the agency and sale of rare and cheap Publications, No. 10 North street, Bultimore.—At this establishment, a variety of rare and cheap Books are for sale, among which are the following:

Fowler's Works—embracing his Phrenology, Hereditary Descent, Love and Parentage, Matrimony, Phrenological Guide, Animal and Mental Physiology, Mrs. Fowler's Phrenology for Children and Schools, Physiology do, Spurzheim on Education, Fowler on the Improvement of Memory, Phrenological Journal, Phrenological Almanac, &c.

Combe's Works—embracing his Constitution of Man, Elements of Phrenology, Physiology, Digestion and Diet, &c.

Dr. Alcout's Works—embracing his Teacher of Heaith, Library of Health, Young Wife, Young Husband, Young Housekeeper, Young Woman's Guide, Young Mother, the Use of Tobacco, &c.

Dr. Graham's Works—his Discourses on Religion, his Miscellaneous Writings, his Sermons, &c.

Also—Burleigh on the Death Penalty; Spear, do.; Sumer's Peace Oration; Jackson on Peace; Dods's Lectures on Mesmerism; Huribut's Human Rights; Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery, anti-Slavery Bible Argument; Slavery Consistent with Christianity; Emancipation in the West Indies; the Bustle, a Poem; Wiley & Putnam's desiable series of home and foreign Books; Lea's Cookery; various works on the Water Cure; do. on the new science of Phonography; Lowell's and Longfellow's Poems; Tricks of Satan; Illustrated Misgazines, &c.

The National Era, Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, Neal's Gazette, New York Emporium, Boston Pilot, &c., at Publishers' prices.

Many of the above books are issued in forms adapted to the

Gazette, New York Emporium, Boston Pilot, &c., at Publishers' prices.

Many of the above books are issued in forms adapted to the mails—thus rendering them obtainable by purchasers at a distance, at a small additional cost for postage. April 22 distance, at a small additional cost for postage. April 22 corner of Saradoga and Green streets, Bullimore, keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, the most fashionable Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, of every description and material, and of the best quality, at the following low charges, reduced from his former prices. He sells nothing but his own make; consequently, he is prepared to warrant what he sells to be good.

Thick Soles.—Gaiters, \$2 to \$2 55; Half Gaiters, \$1.50 to \$1.75; F. Boots, \$1.25; Jefferson's and Ties, \$1.21 to Thin Soles.—Tip and Ties, 70 cents to \$1, White Satin, \$1.37; Elisak Satin, \$1.25; Clash, \$1. WINDOW SHADES.—George Fayaux has removed WINDOW SHADES.—GEORGE FAYAUX has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue to receive orders for painting the fashionable Transparent Window Shades, which have had so much preference to any other Blind since their introduction into this country from Europe. In addition to the Window Shades, he will also continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered, Banners and Flags for Military and Fire Companies, &c. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage from those who may be desirous of obtaining any article in his line. We have a stock of Window Shades, of the latest style, from §1 to §25 per pair.

per pair. April 22.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun, Attorney and Counsettor
at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office two doors north of
American Hotel.
Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to.

Jan. 28.

tually attended to.

SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors a Law, Syracuse, New York.

Office, Standard Buildings.

Jan. 28.—tf

H. PETTIT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Counsellor at Law, and Counsellor in Chancery, and General Land Agent, Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

37 All professional business promptly attended to.

Feb. 4.—6t*

MORKIS HOUSE, Temperance Hotel, 188 Chestnut st., south side, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Philadelephia. This establishment offers accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen who are friends of the cause of Temperance, and like to feel the same quiet when abroad as at home. Travellers accommodated for a single night, and breakfast in time for the morning lines, at moderate chriges. Transient board at §1.25 per day. Warm and cold baths in the house, C3* Sons of Temperance can obtain all the information they may require, at the Morris House, respecting the meeting of the Divisions in Philadelphia.

March 11.—20m T. FLETCHER, Proprieter March 11.—2m T. FLETCHER, Proprietor.

J. HALL, Designer and Engraver, No. 8 Evitave street, opposite the Evitave House, Bultimore.—1rawings of Bulldings, Machinery, Specifications for the Fatent Office, &c. Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Evitave Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copposite the Seals, Seals,

ing. April 2

B. JOHN ROSE, Botanic Physician, and Practition
of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office,
West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A. M., and betweet
and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally evguged.

April 22.

and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless processionary respective.

April 22.

POBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fayette st.,

first door east of Howard street, Ballimore, respectfully
informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a see lect assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which
he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the
most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the
best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All
work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

April 22—1y

THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847 is a pamphlet of THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847 is a pamphlet of 48 closely printed pages, prepared with great care by a master hand, and illustrated by several engravings, designed and executed expressly for this work. In order to give the widest possible circulation to this valuable Anti-Slavery document, the wholesale price has been reduced to the following rates: 250 copies, or upwards, at 530 per thousand; 100 or 200 copies, at \$3.50 per hundred; 50 copies for \$2, 25 copies for \$1, &c.

All orders must enclose the cash, and should designate the conveyance by which they are to be forwarded.

Also for sale, Rademacher's German Liberty Almanac for 1847; with a large variety of Anti-Slavery Books, Tracts, Engravings, &c., at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 5 Spruce street, by Jan. 7.

MEDARIS, McKEE, & MARTIN, manufacture and keep three doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arthee doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arthee doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arthee doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arthee doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arthee doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arthee doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arthee doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arthee doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arthee doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arthee doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arthee doors we have the supplied the supplied to t

MEDARIS, McKEE, & MARTIN, manufacture and kee Constantly on hand, at their shop on Seventh street three doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Ar nold's, Nos. 14 and 16 East Columbia street, Cincinnari, Ohio a large and general assortment of all kinds of SCALES. Their Platform Scales are made from entire new patterns, upotheir late improvements, some of which have never befor been offered to the public, which are so constructed as to render it utterly impossible for the works to get out of order—they having made greater improvements on Scales than any other manufacturers in the United States. It is only necessary for those wanting a good article to call and examine their

other manufacturers in the United States. It is only necessary for those wanting a good article to call and examine their stock, to insure a very liberal patronage. Terms very reasonable, and satisfaction warranted.

EFFRENCES.

Cincinnati.—Shreeve, Steele, & Co.; Gaylord, Morrell, & Co.; G. & J. H. Shoenberger; Thomas H. Minor & Co.; C. Donaldson & Co. 20.; G. &. J. H. Snoenberger, Lavisson Donaldson & Co. Louisville, Kentucky.—Clifton, Norton, & Co.; Hewett, Anderson, & Co.; Snead & Gardner. New Orleans.—Hewett, Heran, & Co.; Thomas B. Win-Jan. 21. BIRNEY, WINANS, & CO., importers and wholesale dealers in Drugs and Chemicals, manufacturers of Patent Ætna Matches, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery; Blue, Black, and Record Inks; dealers in Fancy Notions, importers of Cigars, &c. Warehouse and Depot at the southeast corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. BIRNEY.

DAVID B. BIRNEY.

BIGELOW & PEUGH, General Agents for the recovery of Claims before Congress and the Executive Departments; also, for procuring Patents for new inventions.

Office, corner of E and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C. Jan. 7.

TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The sul TYPE AND PRINTERS MATERIALS.—The subscritber has taken the Type Foundry lately occupied by
Mesars. Cockcroft & Overend, No. 59 Gold street, in the city
of New York, and will attend to all orders he may receive with
punctuality and despatch. All the type manufactured by the
subscriber will be hant cast, and of good metal and finish;
and he will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best
quality, at the usual prices.
Mr. J. A. T. Overend (late of the firm of Cockcroft & Overend) has been employed to superintend the manufacturing department for the subscriber.
Old type will be received in payment on the usual terms.
Jan. 7.

NNKBINE & KIRMAN'S new Leather and Finding

FINKBINE & KIRMAN'S new Leather and Finding FINKBINE & KIRMAN'S new Leather and Finding the Store, No. 239 Main street, west side, second door below the Gult House, Cincinnati. F. & K. have, in connection with their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, opened and intend to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Philadelphia Calf Skins, Kid, Morocco, pink and white Linings and Binding Skins, Spanish and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, Cramping Boards, Shoe Thread, Binding Thread, Linen Boot Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awis, Sparables, Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and every article warranted.

Special attention will be paid to all orders sent to us, and every article warranted.

Jan. 7.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS; awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY
AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS;
awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and
two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the
New York, and Fennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for
the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus
ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art.
A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand,
at the lowest cash prices.
New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street,
Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 265 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenne; Peters
burg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and
Walnut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway;
Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool,
32 Church
street.

GREAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry. Dr. LEACH,

GREAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.—Dr. Leach, Surgeon Dentist, South Calvert street, Baltimore, continues to perform all operations pertaining to Surgel of Mechanical Dentistry, in a style that cannot be surpassed for case of operation, beauty of workmanship, or durability. The best Porcelain Teeth, on Gold, Platinum, Silver, or Pivot, in best Porcelain Teeth, on Gold, Platinum, Silver, or Pivot, in serted at from \$1.50 to §3 each. Whole sets of the best Feeth with aprings and artificial gums, inserted so as to be useful in masticating food, and worn without the least inconvenience. Persons having lost their upper set of teeth may have them supplied by a set on the suction plate or by the stime pheric principle, that will answer all the purposes of natural teeth. Decayed teeth filled with gold, so as to preserve them for life. Persons troubled with artificial teeth, improperly set, may have them remodelled so as to be worn with preferense. Dr. L., having his rooms furnished with gas, is enabled to perform any Dental operation in the evening as well at by daylight. Extracting teeth or broken fangs without injuring the jaw or much pain, 25 cents. Call and see before engaging elsewhere.